

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 74

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2520.

BOARD TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS

The King Street Nursery to Be Remodeled.

Agricultural Board Will Meet There in Future.

Office, Meeting and Laboratory Divisions Are to Be Provided.

That the Board of Agriculture and Forestry created by the Legislature of 1903, to supersede the old single Commissionership of Agriculture, means to be a constantly effective force in the development of the natural resources of the Territory, has already been made publicly apparent by the promptitude with which that body has organized a skilled working staff. It has crossed two continents and two oceans to obtain the services of scientific specialists for assistance to the two able entomologists who had already proved their value to the government.

Now the Board is going to have its own headquarters, both for meetings and for laboratory and quarantine operations, at the long established horticultural nursery in town. Architect Pinkham is working on plans for the remodeling of the old nursery building in King street. A fumigating house is already under construction on the grounds, where the fumigation of imported plants will be scientifically conducted.

The main pavilion is to be subdivided into office rooms and will probably be improved by the construction of a ceiling and the laying of concrete floors.

There will be rooms for the forestry division. A large apartment will be fitted up for the general offices, laboratory and meeting place for the Commissioners. Another one will be the receiving room for inspection of plants. A general workroom will also be provided.

Any objection on the ground of convenience of access that might formerly have been entered to this location of headquarters is obviated now by the running of the electric cars on King street.

ADVERTISING HAS STARTED

A cablegram was received yesterday noon by the Hawaii Promotion Committee from their New York agents stating that "advertising had commenced." This is interpreted by Secretary Boyd to mean that some of the weeklies have already received their matter and that the October monthlies will contain advertisements for Hawaii.

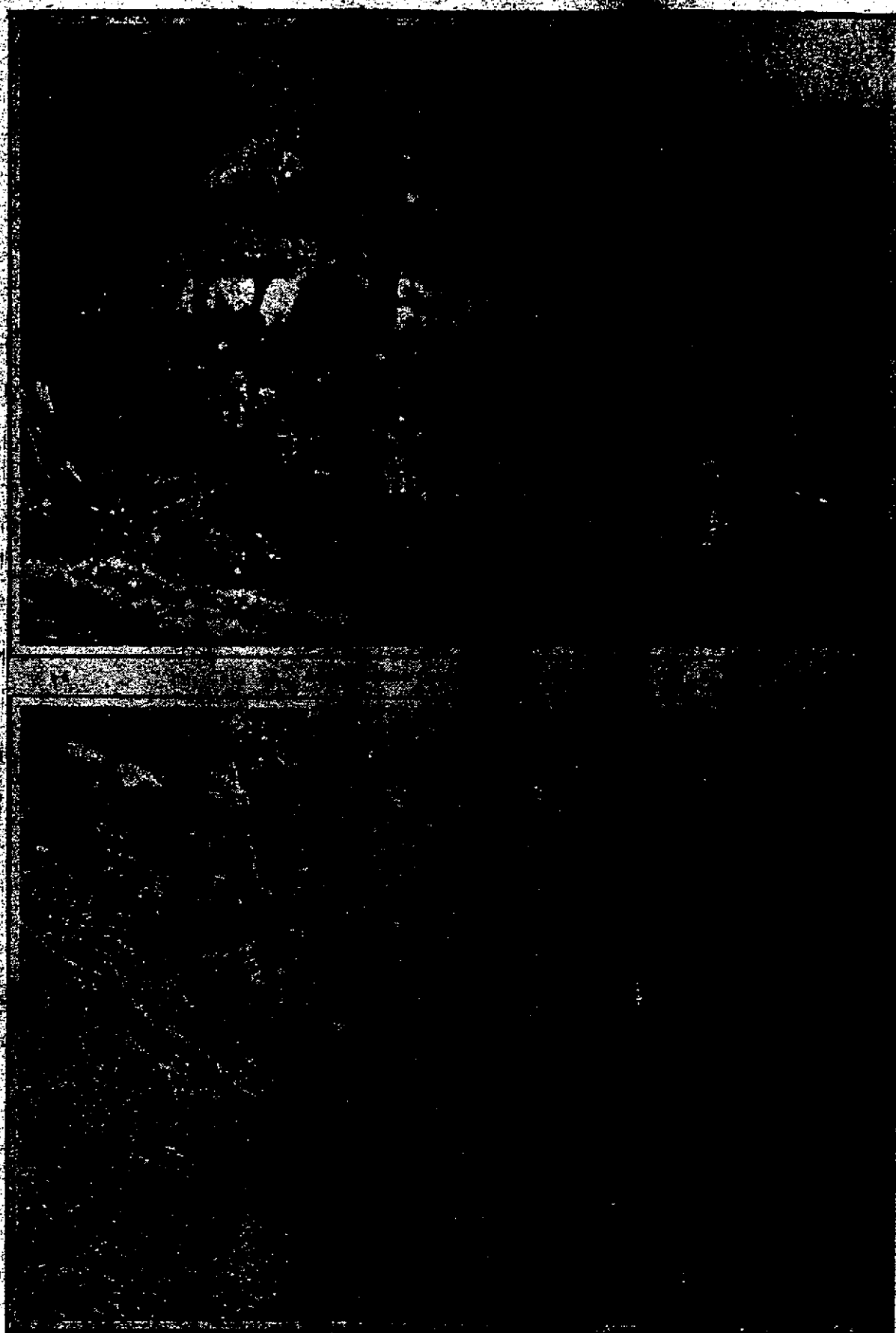
The committee meets this afternoon to discuss the 200,000 edition folder and other general matters.

CLEANED OUT THE MAGOON BLOCK

Four marines from the transport Thomas tried to clean out the Magoon block in Kakaako yesterday afternoon and succeeded quite well. The four men attacked a Japanese and succeeded in getting him out of the block. The remainder of the block was cleaned out by the marines. The marines were called in before the police arrived, taking charge of the transport and being well received by the crowd.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA RAPIDLY APPROACHES A CRISIS

THE TROUBLES IN THE BALKANS.



A BAND OF BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

The insurgents who are causing the disturbances in the Balkans are formed into bands, practically independent of one another, and composed of men who have left their homes and organized in the mountains. From their camps in the different districts they are descending on their enemies the Turks, burning villages and taking the officials captive.

HOME RULERS PICK CONVENTION DATE

The Home Rule Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday morning and fixed the date for the county convention as September 21st. The former date was September 30th but the Home Rulers want to make their nominations as soon as possible after the Republican convention, so the convention date was changed.

R. W. Wilcox presided at the meeting in the absence of Senator Kalaupokalani who has been ill since his return from Maui.

H. Huka, who was one of the delegates elected to the Republican convention from Kalaupokalani, had his name stricken from the rolls and as a member of the committee. Huka was present and told the committee that at heart he was still a Home Ruler, though his body was Republican. The excuse was not accepted and he was expelled. J. A. Davis of Koolau was elected a member of the committee. He was said to have been a Republican formerly.

Bombarding Lebaudy.

NEW YORK, September 2.—A cable to the Herald from Las Palmas says: It is reported that the French cruiser Galilee bombarded Cape Juby on Monday last. No confirmation of the report, however, is yet to hand. The attack on Cape Juby, if it occurred, is probably connected with Jacques's "Temperance."

SECOND PRECINCT HOLDS A CAUCUS

At a caucus of the Republican delegation of the second precinct of the Fourth district last night, nominations were passed up to the district caucus as follows:

A. M. Brown, Sheriff.
J. W. Pratt, Assessor.
A. J. Campbell, Auditor.
W. T. Rawlins, Attorney.
Joseph G. Pratt, County Clerk.
Left open, Treasurer and Surveyor.
Supervisors (district): John Lucas, John Ouderkirk; (at large): Mark P. Robinson, A. Hocking.

MARINES ARE GOING TO ORIENT TO HELP EVANS

The three hundred and fifty marines aboard the Thomas are the men asked for by Admiral "Bob" Evans to protect America's interests in the Orient. About the time that war talk was founded in the Orient, over Manila, Admiral Evans cabled reports to the Navy Department for a big reinforcement. He asked for at least 500 marines, saying that the number was necessary in view of the possibility of war.

WIDE TIRES ACT OUTSIDE OF OAHU

H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, has written a letter to High Sheriff A. M. Brown, requesting him to direct the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs on the other islands to enforce the Wide Tires Act. This law has been allowed to become a dead letter outside of the Island of Oahu.

Mr. Cooper says there is no use in making good roads at great expense throughout the country, unless every available means of preventing their avoidable deterioration be adopted. He regards the Wide Tires Act as one of the best of protective measures for the Territory's highways.

German Warship With Four Hundred Men Aboard Is Ordered to Beirut.

Continuous Reports of Conflagrations, Massacres and Encounters Coming in—Macedonians Rout Turks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SOFIA, Sept. 11.—Reports are continuously coming in from all quarters of massacres and outrages. The news is causing alarm of war being imminent, though hopes are still entertained that the Powers will intervene and avert desperate issues.

PERIN, Sept. 11.—The forest of Perin has been fired and is burning, while many encounters are reported between the Turks and insurgents.

SOFIA, Sept. 11.—Six hundred of the Turkish troops have been routed by Macedonians at Yeltepe.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German warship "Moltke" with four hundred men, has sailed for Beirut.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—The Vali of Beirut has been dismissed by order of the Sultan.

COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN STOPPED

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Violent storms have temporarily severed connections with Great Britain. Cable communication is cut off by the destruction of land cables. The work of restoration is being urged.

Methodists Indict Hammond.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 11.—The Methodist Conference has decided to place Hammond on trial for the serious mismanagement of a book publishing concern.

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER COMMITS SUICIDE

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 11.—Isabella Clark, the wealthy daughter of the late United States Senator and millionaire, has committed suicide. Melancholia is adduced as the cause.

San Francisco's Assessment.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 11.—The Equalization Board has raised San Francisco's assessment thirty per cent.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP TACOMA HOSTELRY

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 11.—Five masked men held up a hotel securing booty amounting to \$1600 as the result of their crime.

MILLER SAVES HIS JOB.

The second court martial held over Sergeant Miller has resulted in a mitigation of his previous sentence of a simple fine of \$10 without discharge from the National Guard. Miller is, however, reduced to the ranks but saves his Federal job. The court martial was reopened on the introduction of medical evidence by Miller tending to prove that his absence from the Camp McKinley outfit was involuntary. The plea was not laid stress upon, the defendant relying upon his apologies to the court for his former behavior before them to secure a mitigation of sentence. A. R. C. has appeared for Miller, Merle Johnson acting as judge advocate assisted by Assistant Attorney General Peters.

IN TRIPLE EXPANSION

Three Courts Are Cutting Into Calendar.

Following his charge to the grand jury yesterday morning, Judge Gear took up the criminal appeals from last term. Judges De Bolt and Robinson both had juries empaneled in civil suits and with all three judges busy some reduction of the long-congested calendar was effected.

DISPOSAL OF APPEALS.

The appeal of Wong Hing for assault and battery was dismissed by Judge Gear, upon payment of fine of \$10 and costs imposed in the Honolulu District Court.

Twoone, fined \$15 and costs below for violating section 91, Penal Laws, had her appeal dismissed on payment of that penalty.

Namalelua, for assault and battery on Mrs. Namalelua, had the sentence of the lower court confirmed, being a fine of \$100 and costs.

F. Santos, who appealed from the District Court on sentence for embezzlement, had his fine reduced from \$100 to \$50 with the option of 100 days in jail.

CRIMINAL TRIAL.

Before Judge Gear the following jury was sworn to try Yen Nim and Choy Yuen for receiving stolen goods: Sol Keolowwa, Theo. Wolf, A. A. Montano, F. J. Robello, E. K. Rathburn, Carl Willing, G. A. Ordway, D. Kawanakoa, James Ahlo, Geo. Woolsey, J. P. Makana and J. F. C. Abel. E. C. Peters, deputy attorney general, prosecuting; Robertson & Wilder, defending. The trial began at 2 p. m.

UNDEFENDED CASES.

The A. Harrison Mill Co. vs. Waiwala Hotel Co. went against defendant virtually by default yesterday morning before Judge De Bolt. W. L. Stanley appeared for plaintiff. George A. Davis was entered for defendant but he stated to the court that he had neither seen a director of defendant nor received his fee and therefore would make no defense.

The following jury was found satisfactory and sworn: James A. Auld, Chas. B. Dwight, M. W. Parkhurst, P. M. Lucas, John Knaana, Edward C. Holstein, Geo. C. Potter, Benito Guerrero, Isaac Adams, F. B. Angus, L. H. Dee and E. E. Mossman. Plaintiff put on evidence and rested, there was no defense and, the case being submitted without argument, the jury remaining in their seats found a verdict for plaintiff for \$683.81 with 6 per cent interest from April 20, 1901, total, \$730.56.

QUICK DISPATCH.

At the afternoon session the ejectment case of Kaalauka vs. Waiwala Co. was called for trial. Enoch Johnson who appeared for plaintiff, did not have his witnesses on hand, therefore, to avoid dismissal of the case, he filed a discontinuance. Holmes & Stanley appeared for defendant. No other case having been set for the day, Judge De Bolt adjourned court until 9 o'clock this morning.

AN EARLY CALL.

At 9 o'clock this morning Judge De Bolt will call the following cases for the purpose of having them set down as ready for trial, or for other proper disposition, namely: Macfarlane & Co. vs. Walkiki Beach Co., Carlos A. Long vs. E. C. Macfarlane et al., George Lycourgos vs. Charles Phillips, I. Fukushima vs. Morihito, John F. Colburn vs. C. S. Desky, W. F. Lowrie vs. Kalau Kaikainahale, Kapiolani Estate vs. Manuel Gomez, M. W. McChesney & Sons vs. Wing Wo Lung Co., Gow Chong et al. vs. Royal Insurance Co., Leong Yick Co. vs. New Zealand Insurance Co., Choy Look Lee vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., W. W. Ahana vs. Insurance Company of North America, Poi Kau vs. Svea Insurance Co., Sing Chan Company vs. Insurance Company of North America and Sing Chan Co. vs. Svea Insurance Co.

EJECTMENT SUIT.

Before Judge Robinson the following jury was obtained yesterday morning to try the ejectment case of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston, for Honolulu and Nuuanu lands: Richard N. Moorman, Charles Warren, Wm. E. Fisher, William Ringer, W. W. Goodale, Louis H. Miranda, Edward Hanapi, S. Holloway, Alexander Kabaoli, Joseph K. Clark, John Kidwell and F. J. Turner. Kinney & McClanahan and Kaukoku appeared for the plaintiff; Castle & Withington and Whitney for defendant. Plaintiff,

claiming under paper title, rested before noon recess. Its witnesses will all come on in rebuttal after defendant has rested.

THAT WORTHLESS CHECK.

Wm. S. Fleming, attorney for plaintiff in the suit of Harvey Carpenter vs. J. Alfred Magoon and Thomas Fitch, has filed a motion to amend the complaint, also a joinder in demurrer. This is the action on Magoon's check to Fitch for \$1250 as payment of an attorney's fee which the plaintiff alleges proved to have no money behind it after its assignment to him.

PRACTICE BY PROXY.

Minnie Ferreira has given a warrant of attorney to Ayon H. Crook in her suit against Lorin Andrews, agreeing "to be bound by any pleading or stipulation which he may file therein." The document is in the handwriting of her former attorney, A. S. Humphreys.

NOT ENOUGH TIME.

Annie M. Manase by her attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, moves to quash summons in the divorce libel brought against her by Job K. Manase, on the ground that it gave her only ten days to answer while the law allows twenty days.

NOTES.

Louis J. Kennedy was appointed bailiff to the grand jury by Judge Gear. The grand jury holds its sessions in the Supreme Court room.

Judge Robinson appointed Wm. Pfothauer, S. H. Derby, and M. T. Simonson as appraisers of the estate of the late H. F. Glade.

Judge Robinson denied defendant's motion for a new trial in the damage case of R. M. Fuller vs. Rapid Transit Co.

LINDSAY WANTS A WHIPPING POST

"I regret there is no whipping post in Hawaii, for this is just the case where the punishment requires the prisoner to be flogged."

Judge Lindsay uttered these words in the police court yesterday morning, introductory to imposing a sentence of ten days at hard labor upon Alex. Craig for brutally whipping the latter's eight-year-old boy on September 7. A nodding of heads in various parts of the room indicated that a consensus of opinion favored the judge's recommendation.

Craig stood before the magistrate admitting that he had lost his temper to such an extent over some domestic triviality that he had used a heavy-soled shoe on his boy, injuring the little fellow's head which prevented his appearance in court yesterday. "Yes, sir, I admit it, but I couldn't help it, for my temper got the best of me," said Alexander.

"You struck him on the head with a shoe?"

"Yes, sir."

The boy's mother, who is herself suffering from bodily injuries, testified as to the manner of Craig's method in punishing his child.

"I am really sorry that the Delaware whipping post is not in use here, Mr. Craig, for if it was I would sentence you to a jolly good flogging. It's just what you need."

SUGAR TRUST AFTER MICH. BEET PLANTS

DETROIT (Mich.), September 1.—The Free Press tomorrow will say: For some time past the American Sugar Refining Company has been gradually purchasing stock in sugar beet factories throughout Michigan, and today it was announced that this company had obtained a controlling interest in nine big factories, having a combined capitalization of \$8,800,000. It is also stated that as soon as the best sugar season is over the management of the factories will be placed under one head.

Program of the Mosquito War.

Another meeting of the general committee in charge of the mosquito campaign was held yesterday afternoon, at which progress was reported. F. C. Smith suggested that the newspapers open subscriptions for the fund. P. M. Pond reported that he had subscriptions of fifty-five dollars per month with a promise of more, and this without a canvass.

Mr. Van Dine stated that he had received word from H. W. Henshaw of Hilo in regard to the work there, and also as to the results of experiments in Washington upon mosquitoes from here.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.

"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FIFTH DISTRICT PICKS MEN FOR COUNTY OFFICE

Endorses Brown for Sheriff, Rawlins for Attorney and S. E. Damon for Treasurer.

Fifth District Republicans decided upon their candidates for county office last evening—all but county clerk, assessor and supervisor. For these offices there is to be a contest and another meeting will be held Monday afternoon to decide upon who shall be endorsed.

Nearly every one of the Fifth precinct delegates attended the meeting held last night in Achi's warehouse. Kahuku was the only precinct unrepresented, though some of the precincts were shy one or two delegates. Judge S. Hookano was elected as temporary chairman and Ben Zablan was made secretary.

The endorsements for most of the offices were unanimous. The ticket put up was as follows:

For Sheriff—A. M. Brown.
For District Attorney—W. T. Rawlins.
For County Treasurer—S. E. Damon.
For County Auditor—Isaac H. Sherwood.
For County Surveyor—R. N. Boyd.
For Tax Assessor there are two candidates, J. W. Pratt and George Desha.

For County Clerk there are also two candidates—William Baydige and Henry C. Vida. Vida is said to have the lead in the Fifth.

The real fight in the Fifth is for supervisor. For the two supervisors to which the district is entitled the following nominations were made—Frank Palma, Chas. Dwight, J. A. Low, E. R. Adams, Carl On Tai, Enoch Johnson and E. C. Winston.

For Supervisors at large the following were the nominations—E. C. Winston, John C. Lane, J. A. Low and E. R. Adams.

No decision will be made as to the nominations for supervisor at large until after a conference with the Fourth district, and a joint meeting of the two delegations has been arranged. The Fifth wants to nominate one and perhaps two of the supervisors from the body of the county, and is waiting to hear what intentions the Fourth district has in regard to the matter.

The meeting of the Fifth District will be held Monday afternoon at two o'clock in Republican headquarters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS PROTECTION FOR COFFEE

The Chamber of Commerce at a meeting yesterday agreed upon a memorial to Congress asking protection for Hawaiian coffee; and also decided to take separate action looking towards having Honolulu made a regular port of call for transports. The new by-laws of the Chamber were also adopted.

W. H. Hoogs presented the memorial of the coffee committee. It began with an enumeration of the principal industries of Hawaii, as sugar, rice, fruit and coffee growing. The memorial also advanced the proposition that Congress had always been willing to enact legislation to create conditions favorable to the settling of small tracts of land. Sugar cane, it was set forth, can only be successfully grown by large corporations because of the great outlay of money at the outset for irrigation and machinery. The cultivation of rice, it was stated, is entirely in the hands of Asiatics, because only hand labor is possible.

Only the raising of coffee and of citrus fruits, it was argued, is left for American farmers. Land had been divided by the government into small tracts and given to Hawaiians and Americans and put under coffee cultivation. The decline in price and competition had caused these settlers to suffer a severe loss and as a result coffee growing was stopped, and the plantations are now covered with rank vegetation.

It was further set out that 400,000 acres of land in Hawaii are available for coffee growing, of which 50,000 are under cultivation. The annual output now is 1,000 tons, but with protection it is set out that in ten years the production will equal 150,000 tons. An advance of four or five cents per pound will make the cultivation profitable and will cause a demand for land from citizen farmers. It was further set forth, that there is at present necessity for creating a better understanding of citizenship, social and industrial conditions, will be bettered by bringing in more American settlers.

Attention is also called to the report of the Mitchell Commission upon coffee, and Congress is asked to assist the industry either by an amendment to the tariff law, placing a duty on coffee, as on sugar and rice, or by giving a bounty.

Mr. Cooke called attention to the fact that the statistics given might alarm Congress, as 150,000 tons of coffee at a bounty of five cents would mean \$750,000. These figures were omitted and the memorial then adopted.

MORE ABOUT TRANSPORTS.

A letter was read by Secretary Spencer from Wm. Haywood, transmitting a communication from Quartermaster General Humphreys in regard to the transports. It was similar to the one received by the Merchants' Association some time ago, stating that coal must be provided before Honolulu can be made a port of call.

C. M. Cooke stated that he had taken the matter up and thought he could get a lower bid for coal than the one transmitted by the Merchants' Association, but would first confer with that body. Mr. Cooke and E. D. Tenney were appointed on a committee with full power to act.

KUHIU WILL HELP.

A letter was read from Delegate Kuhio acknowledging the receipt of the Chamber memorial, and stating that he would render every assistance in his power to carry out the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce.

Correspondence was presented from T. H. Davies & Co., denying the charges that the Vancouver line of steamers had discouraged tourists from stopping here, but Mr. Cooke stated that it was not necessary to read it. After the meeting the secretary of the association would not give it out, and Mr. Davies said it was out of his hands.

The new by-laws were next considered and adopted, though they must again be passed upon at a future meeting. The change previously made providing for an honorary membership was stricken out after some discussion. The action providing for a board of trustees and committees made up from the board was passed. Previously there had been objection to having the committees limited to the trustees.

SOME BAD MILK AND VILE FOODS

Out of 163 samples of milk examined by Food Commissioner E. C. Shorey in the month of August, all but three were up to or above standard. The derelict milkmen were F. Martins and A. de Costa, the latter furnishing two samples of inferior milk. De Costa was prosecuted for the second sample and fined \$25 and costs.

Other than milk the following samples were examined with results as noted:

Two samples of condensed milk: both fermented and unfit for food. One sample proprietary medicine (tasteless castor oil): nothing injurious found. One sample of sliced ham (canned): Bitt.

cans swelled and contents unfit for food.

One sample of sardines: decomposed and unfit for food. Seven samples of sewage were examined for the superintendent of sewers, and report made to him.

The flashing point of two samples of crude petroleum was determined for the Superintendent of Public Works.

A filial child: A certain nobleman, well known to society, while one day strolling round his stables, came across his coachman's little boy on a seat, playing with his toys. After talking to the youngster a short time, he said: "Well, my little man, do you know who I am?" "Oh, yes," replied the youngster; "you're the man who rides in my father's carriage!"—Tit-Bits.

THE HEALTH GUARDIANS

Do Much Business Covering Two Weeks.

The Board of Health had an order of business containing 25 items for its meeting yesterday, at which were present: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mark P. Robinson and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief health officer; C. Charlock, secretary; C. H. Tracy, city sanitary officer; and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer. It was the first meeting in two weeks.

SETTLEMENT PETITIONS.

Petitions of Mrs. Male Hillel, Mrs. Kamaka Eleakala, Miss Kugole and Mr. A. Kelpit jointly, and David Simons, at the settlement, praying for kokua privileges, etc., were severally denied.

A letter was read from Joseph H. Nuila, J. K. Kellikiki and M. K. Maheana, a committee of the Hoole Pope Association, Kalanapapa, asking consideration of a petition to be sent later against the granting of a beer and wine license. It was laid over to await the arrival of the petition. The president remarked that a former petition for the same thing was denied.

Another petition contained several prayers and was referred to Superintendent McVeigh for report. Among other things the regulation of the sale of fish and the control by the Board of the sale of awa were requested. The petition of Mrs. Annie Grube Bixby for leave to go to the Settlement for her child was granted.

CHANGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. L. S. Thompson, physician for Kan, was granted leave of absence for six months. He said in his letter of request that he had an opportunity of visiting Europe and Asia, and he recommended as his substitute Dr. Addison K. Bell of Madison, Georgia. It was voted to appoint Dr. Bell on his securing of a local license.

The resignation of Dr. W. B. Deas as physician for the Kona districts was received and accepted.

Dr. R. G. Curtis was appointed physician for Oloa as of September 1, the president having telegraphed him to take the place of Dr. Hayes, resigned on account of removal to Hilo.

FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Edmund C. Shorey, food commissioner, sent in his formal resignation to take effect on the first of October. He stated that he had accepted the position of chemist at the Federal Experiment Station. In a note to the president Mr. Shorey said his sole reason for the step was that the new position had a much better future than the one he now held. He also mentioned that he had not had a vacation for four years and four months, and asked if he might not have leave of absence, the last two weeks of the month.

Dr. Cooper remarked that in Mr. Shorey the Board was losing a very valuable man, but that he could not be blamed for taking a Federal position, which was permanent through his having passed the civil service examination therefor.

Mr. Shorey's resignation was accepted with a vote expressing regret for the loss of his valuable services. His request to make a vacation of the last two weeks was cordially granted.

APPLICANT ON HAND.

An application was read from Gilbert N. Batchelder, chemist of the Kohala Sugar Co., for the position of Food Commissioner. He stated that after four years in Brown University he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Afterward he spent one year in experimental work at Columbia University, followed by a year with the Montreal city analyst, M. L. Hersay, when he went into the employ of the American Beet Sugar Co. Action was deferred.

HILO REFORMS.

Dr. Pratt read a report of his latest visit to Hilo, concluding with nine recommendations based on his inquiries into a corresponding number of matters. The report was accepted and the recommendations taken up in their order. It was decided:

1. That the government physician at Hilo be sent a copy of Dr. Pratt's recommendations for making the Serrao market sanitary, with instructions to have them carried out.
2. That the president see the Superintendent of Public Works about necessary repairs to the hospital.
3. That the post house be furnished so as to accommodate four patients.
4. That the resignation of Veteri-

narian Jones be requested.

6. That the walling in of the ditch through the Asiatic quarters be referred to the Superintendent of Public Works for abatement of the nuisance.

These decisions covered the other matters so far as immediate action was necessary.

MALULANI HOSPITAL.

Certain rules prepared by the trustees of the Malulani hospital, Wailuku, referred to the medical members of the Board with power to amend the rules. Dr. Cooper objected to the omission of Dr. Armitage from the list of visiting physicians. Mr. Winston objected to the exclusion of patients suffering from delirium tremens.

ALULI EXPOUNDS LAW.

A legal opinion in regard to cemeteries, prepared by Noah T. Aluli of the Attorney General's office, was read. It quotes the laws relating to the Board of Health and the Board's regulations in reference to cemeteries.

Answering the first question, the author of the opinion says the Board can establish rules regulating the burial of dead bodies.

"Yes, it has very broad powers," he writes, "but should be used with respect to private rights."

As to whether the law of common nuisance may be invoked, Mr. Aluli says:

"Is it not endangering to personal safety or health? Is it not offensive, annoying or vexatious, and plainly hurtful to the public? Is it not an outrage against common decency? Is it not in direct violation of good morals, to expose coffins and the dead, causing bad odor and also running chances of spreading microbes of contagious diseases? There can be but one answer to the above queries. Certainly."

Mr. Aluli quotes authorities upon which he comments thus:

"The above cases and authorities are not directly in point with the one under consideration and, in summing up, due consideration should be paid to the lawfulness of the deed or act and the authority duly given to the party by the Board of Health."

"A party received permission from the Board of Health to bury a dead person at the Kawaiahae cemetery where it is already full. Under such an authority the party in digging the hole and without the least idea of molesting the dead, exposes and breaks open coffins, causing a stench, or whilst so digging, happens, as the case might be, to strike dirt that might be infected with microbes of the worst kind of a plague, if it should so happen that a person smothered with plague was buried there."

"Is the party guilty of a misdemeanor because of digging the hole? Surely not. Is the party guilty of common nuisance because he exposed coffins and decomposed bodies? Surely not, the party having received the authority to dig the hole from the Board of Health. Will the party be guilty if it resulted in spreading of the microbes of the most horrible disease? No jury in the country would convict the party under such circumstances. To the second question—Ans. Under the circumstances, it is not a common nuisance; but good results might follow if arrests are made."

"It must be admitted in this matter, that in the performance of Christian duty, lawful in all respects, great harm might result. How are them the evils that might happen as above mentioned be dealt with? The Board of Health acting judiciously under and within the above-mentioned sections can no doubt make means and ways of stopping the burying of the dead in cemeteries where it is already crowded."

PROPOSED NEW CEMETERY.

A. L. Perry wrote to Dr. Cooper as follows:

"I hereby request that a permit be granted to me to open a cemetery at Kalihi, at the upper portion of Kalaupani tract; a place I believe was approved by Mr. Tracy, as an officer of the Board of Health, as a suitable place for a cemetery."

Mr. Tracy disavowed having given the advice attributed to him, and the matter was referred to Dr. Mays, Mr. Robinson and the president as a committee.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Dr. L. E. Coker, chief quarantine officer, reported the health conditions in the Orient as follows:

Yokohama, two weeks to August 25—Plague cases 1, deaths 1.
Kobe, two weeks to August 22—Cholera cases 11, deaths 7.
Nagasaki to August 20—Clean.
Shanghai, two weeks to August 13—Cholera cases 0, deaths 1; smallpox cases 0, deaths 2.
Hongkong two weeks to August 14—Plague cases 21, deaths 16.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Reports of the food commissioner, the city sanitary officer, the sanitary inspectors of Honolulu and Hilo, and the assistant inspector of plumbing, etc., were read and filed.

G. A. DAVIS PRACTICING

**His Disbarment Stayed
Pending Motion for
a Rehearing.**

When the Circuit Court opened yesterday morning with the three judges sitting together, George A. Davis appeared with papers and books to argue his petition for license to practice. Judge Gear, as presiding at the term, checked the intending pleader at the outset and stated that it would be unnecessary to hear Mr. Davis owing to a conference on his case held by the three judges with Chief Justice Frazar. The first judge was requested to state the ruling of the court.

Judge De Bolt announced that all of the Circuit Judges of this Circuit held that the petition for a rehearing of Davis's case in the Supreme Court operated as a stay of the judgment of disbarment.

In the subsequent calling of the calendar Mr. Davis utilized his privilege by answering to cases in which he was attorney of record.

On inquiry it is learned that the time of grace thus allowed the disbarred attorney to continue practice is given under a rule of the Supreme Court to the effect that where a motion for rehearing of a matter is filed within thirty days it operates to stay judgment until such motion is heard. The Supreme Court may convene at any time to hear and determine the motion.

Mr. Davis filed two new affidavits in the Supreme Court yesterday, in support of his motion for a rehearing of the matter of his disbarment. One of the documents began with a remarkable statement, thus:

"I, George A. Davis, of Honolulu, Counselor at Law, make oath and say: 'That I was born in the City of Boston in the State of Massachusetts on the 2nd day of June A. D. 1867.' (Punctuation marks are omitted throughout the motion, in the English law style.)

After an evening paper came out with the foregoing deposition of Mr. Davis that he was only a little more than three months of age, he hurried before Chief Clerk Henry Smith and had his affidavit amended to make 1888 the year of his birth.

Dependent next recounts the successive steps of his training for the practice of law, thence proceeding to make statements in proof of the claim that he did not have a fair trial. It was unfair, Mr. Davis said forth, that he should have been tried in the absence of the manager of the O. R. & L. Co., with whom he made the bargain where, by John K. Sumner got \$10,000 more than the price he wanted for the land. It was serious error he claims for the court to have rejected evidence as to what became of the \$40,025 in the First National bank when he last saw Sumner before the trial.

Mr. Davis complains that, while he did as much skilled work as associate counsel, the latter "received six thousand and five hundred dollars out of these cases while this deponent only received forty-five hundred dollars."

Another ground of complaint is that Maria S. Davis, who, as he says, made no complaint against Mr. Davis, disobeyed the subpoena of the court requiring her to appear and give evidence on his behalf, "and I allege, and say upon my oath," Mr. Davis concludes, "that her evidence was necessary and material to a proper hearing and in order that this deponent should have a fair and impartial trial which is the guarantee of every citizen of the United States of America and which I did not get."

The other affidavit presents that Mr. Davis, on account of presiding in the Honolulu District Court, did not have an opportunity properly to prepare his defense. It declares that Associate Justice Perry was biased and prejudiced against him, their mutual relations having been strained ever since the said Justice as Circuit Judge formerly fined him \$50 on two occasions for contempt, also ordered him imprisoned for ten days for alleged contempt. He further goes into the question of jurisdiction raised in his petition, refers to the dissent of Associate Justice Galbraith as to his guilt and declares that the punishment imposed on him was "cruel and unusual." In conclusion he asserts his innocence of the charges in the information, saying the \$3000 fee he accepted was not excessive and was paid to him by check freely and voluntarily by his client in presence of the Judge who tried the case. In this respect he quotes the report of the Attorney General in July as negating the charge of fraud, deceit and infidelity.

BECKY PANEE'S LATEST "FRIEND"

Rebecca Panee has another "next friend." This time it is Attorney E. M. Watson who appears as defendant's attorney in a writ of error issued yesterday by W. S. Fleming, attorney for the plaintiff, Thomas Plich, who is seeking by this procedure to get his fee of \$1500 which was denied him last April by Judge J. T. De Bolt.

The writ was issued, sworn to before the Chief of the Supreme Court and signed by E. M. Watson, the speed of the writ or rather "next friend" of the plaintiff seems somewhat unusual. The error was brought only last month, six months having elapsed since the writ was served. The writ expires on September 17.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF E. R. NEWMAN'S WIDOW

**In Despondency She Endeavored to Leap From
the Rail of Schooner W. H. Marston But
Was Saved by an Alert Mate.**

Mrs. E. R. Newman, widow of the late E. R. Newman who committed suicide a short time ago during a period of mental depression that followed his failure to establish a local drug store, was, with her two children, a passenger to San Francisco on the schooner W. H. Marston, which returned to port yesterday afternoon. A few days out from Honolulu, Mrs. Newman, who had been suffering from insomnia, attempted to follow her late husband's example by a leap from the vessel's rail. The quickness of the mate saved her from destruction.

Mrs. Newman's mind was evidently unhinged at the moment she endeavored to carry out her resolve to end it all. She had been suffering from nervous prostration. While supplied with money enough from the sale of the drugs and fittings to prevent immediate apprehension, she was alarmed about the future. She was enroute to

Chicago where a sister of Mr. Newman, who is reputedly wealthy, lived. From this sister Mrs. Newman expected assistance for the children.

She was unable to sleep below and Captain Curtis had a couch with blankets arranged for her on deck. She complained that for forty-eight hours she had not had any sleep and her wakeful nights had seemingly been spent in brooding over her loss and new responsibilities.

On the second night on deck, she suddenly threw off the blankets and exclaimed, "It is better to make an end of it; it will only take five minutes" and rushed to the rail. The mate, whose watch it was, heard the words and saw the figure gliding to the side. He sprang to the rail and arrested the action of the grief-stricken woman.

Mrs. Newman made no second attempt and with her children seemed more able to bear up as the voyage went on. She left for Chicago shortly after her arrival in San Francisco.

CENSUS WORRIED FILIPINOS.

**Said to Have Caused Many of the Recent
Uprisings.**

SAGAY, Camiguin, P. I., July 29.—The last six months have been a time of great trouble and vexation to the Americans who are engaged in the task of preparing the Filipinos for self-government. There have been insurrections, or, better said, uprisings, in almost every province of the archipelago.

Provinces which were easily subdued in the early days broke out again with a wilder of discontent. These uprisings varied in importance from the movements of self-styled Gen. San Miguel to what are now called "Pulajans."

San Miguel was a cross between an old-fashioned highway robber and marauder and a crafty politician. He and several subordinates did what they could to raise another Filipino republic, and it is asserted that they were helped in many ways by the Union Democratic Obrera, or the Democratic Labor Union, which must not be confused with any organization of similar title in the States, either in names or meaning. "Democratic" and "labor," when you put them into Spanish, lose a great deal of their significance. But San Miguel was put down and killed and his assistants were chased all over the face of Luzon by combined forces of Filipino scouts and constabulary, led by American officers.

In the Visayas the trouble in almost every case rose out of the census. Of course, it was combined with other motives and urged along by crafty trouble-makers. Besides, it must be remembered that in these islands there must pass years and years of fighting and worry and confusion before there is any great amount of civilization instilled into the people.

But altogether the census was most to blame. Imagine the experience of enumerators in the most ignorant foreign settlements of the States, then multiply it by any quantity you please to make it equal to the results of a census among a people who never were enumerated before in that manner of house-to-house visitation.

All over the Visayas the people refused to answer the questions, ran away into the mountains, and then when the insular police came after them formed into bands, put a red stripe around their shirts and bloomed out as a new kind of trouble for the Government in a land where the different kinds of trouble are as numerous and as varied as the diseases and the products of field and forest.

And the native enumerators did not improve matters. They were chosen for their ability to read and write Spanish, without much thought for the towns of their residence, and an educated Filipino in a place of authority among ignorant people cannot be beaten anywhere in the world for conceit and arrogance.

In one barrio of Camiguin the people declared that the census was to find out how many boys and girls there were over 18 in each household. And then, having found out, the Americans were going to take one boy and one girl from each house that had more than two children. Naturally trouble followed.

In Catarran the people objected to the putting up of notices which were not to be taken down until June 1 under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The enumerators tried their best, and then the Governor sent over some constabulary, which body was immediately attacked and cut up somewhat.

Flushed with their first success, the objectors donned the "Pulajan" uniform and started to run the town in their own way. The Chinamen were obliged to furnish rice free of charge, and at last they moved out. Oaths were taken to destroy the Government and oppose any sort of troops.

At last there arrived a company of scouts, and 300 "Pulajans," armed with bolos, attacked fifty scouts, armed with Springfields, and the trouble was soon over. Catarran became very good in short order and now is praying to have the scouts taken away.

And the trouble is of old standing and will serve as an example of the way the Spanish rule went on here. The people of that town always objected to taxes and the like, and the Government left the matter in the hands of the parish priest, who tried to arrange it.

Once in a while a man would be taken and punished by a short imprisonment, and the next year it all began over again. The Americans stand such foolishness for a while and then teach the people a lesson that sticks for a considerable time. And, moreover, the Americans, by the much-abused policy of establishing civil government with the governors clothed with powers, have made these latter so energetic in fulfilling their duties that in many instances they are afraid for themselves, and this may bring about their fidelity in times of greater danger.

The people of America need not worry. There is a Government

THE PRECINCT PETITIONS HAVE BEEN QUASHED

**Memorial Signers in the Fourth
Precinct Withdraw Their
Names.**

As far as the Fourth District Committee is concerned the protest in the sixth precinct alleging the illegal election of Attorney General Andrews and others, is null and void, the protest being withdrawn by its signers during the meeting at Republican headquarters last evening. The protest from voters in the eighth precinct regarding the shutting out of certain voters by reason of their not having signed the club rolls, was annulled, the judges' decision being upheld.

Vice-Chairman R. W. Aylett took the chair at the meeting, Secretary Savidge being present with twenty-four other members. The protest in the sixth precinct was first taken up. This was signed by C. B. Cooper, W. H. Coney and Herman Kruger and claimed that Lorin Andrews and others had no right of election as delegates, they not being residents of that district. The Attorney General asserted his right as he would at election time vote in that precinct.

It was stated at the presentation of the matter that C. B. Cooper and Herman Kruger withdrew from the petition, and, after some thirty minutes of discussion the withdrawal of W. H.

Coney was announced. This quashed the petition as far as the Committee was concerned.

The petition from the eighth precinct, signed by Carlos A. Long and J. J. Belser backed by 61 voters of that precinct, averred that the decision of the judges of election in striking their names from the list of voters because they had not signed the club rolls prior to the election, was wrong and unjust.

Carlos Long claimed that the fact was known that Belser and himself were not on the rolls and that the rolls had been kept away from them. Charles Hustace, president of the precinct club, made a vigorous speech in which he declared that the rolls were kept on the secretary's desk for signature and that he did not think it necessary for the rolls to be taken to the signers for their special convenience.

After considerable argument pro and con the committee upheld the decision of the judges. There is some talk of bringing up the matter again before the convention.

The ninth precinct of the Fifth held a meeting last night in the office of Judge Dickey and discussed general matters. All the delegates were present with the exception of H. Meek who was indisposed.

WOULD GROW RUBBER FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A TON

There is a San Francisco corporation which wants to grow rubber in the Islands, but it won't do it unless the Chamber of Commerce or some other charitable association or the government agrees to give it a bonus of \$500 for each ton of crude rubber produced. There is another gentleman now here who is going to make the attempt to grow rubber, but without asking aid or help from anyone.

At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the following interesting communication was read:

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1903. Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, H. I. Gentlemen:—Should your Honorable Body be in position to make a direct offer, or otherwise procure requisite inducement as a bonus, we have at command requisite facilities to make

your Islands a large rubber-producing country.

We are prepared to state, that we would plant an area of not less than one thousand acres within two years, provided we are assured in a legal and satisfactory manner a bonus of five hundred dollars for every ton of commercial crude rubber produced and exported from your Islands by us for a stipulated term of years.

For further facts pertaining to the rubber culture pursuit, we are at your command, and have the honor to remain, Yours truly,

GOODYEAR'S CRUDE RUBBER PLANTATION COMPANY.

E. D. Tenney moved that the letter be answered and that it be referred to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for such action as it deemed advisable. This action was taken and the Goodyear Co., will be informed that the Chamber of Commerce is not prepared to offer a bonus as suggested.

ALASKAN TAKES THE BANNER SUGAR CARGO

What is said to be the largest sugar cargo ever taken from the Islands was shipped on the Alaskan which sailed yesterday for New York from Kahului. Agent Morse received a message during the morning that she was to sail, and she is supposed to have left Kahului yesterday afternoon.

The Alaskan has on board over 11,000 tons of sugar, all of which will get the benefit of the recent increase in price on the raw product. The cargo is tons.

here that can meet any trouble that may come up. It has proved it this past year.

As soon as the scouts were joined to the constabulary, the places where the robbers made their homes were very unhealthful, and one by one the bandits began to ask for a chance to surrender as in the old days, with full pardon for all their deeds. But there was a change of heart in the Government, and the outlaws were given to understand that everything they had done would be held against them.

The year has done a great deal to make Americans a little more acquainted with the people. They find out that there are places where the idea of self-government means merely freedom from taxes, and in many cases where the self-government business was seemingly going along finely it was largely a case of playing at government, and often some of the players refused to play any longer and uprisings were the result of the children's quarrels.

In one province there were just two enumerators of the census who made anything like a correct enumeration. Even in the leading town there were mistakes which required the careful revising of the supervision. Altogether the census would not indicate any great ability on the part of the natives to manage the other affairs of government without supervision, although it may be said that a very fair statement was

reported to be worth between \$800,000 and \$900,000 and may be worth much more before it reaches New York.

The Alaskan will be the last of the American-Hawaiian steamers to go around the Horn this season. The next trip of the big freighter will not be made until December. The sugar crop now is practically marketed, or else on the way to market. Most of the sugar taken by the Alaskan was from Kauai, Oahu and Maui plantations.

here that can meet any trouble that may come up. It has proved it this past year.

As soon as the scouts were joined to the constabulary, the places where the robbers made their homes were very unhealthful, and one by one the bandits began to ask for a chance to surrender as in the old days, with full pardon for all their deeds. But there was a change of heart in the Government, and the outlaws were given to understand that everything they had done would be held against them.

The year has done a great deal to make Americans a little more acquainted with the people. They find out that there are places where the idea of self-government means merely freedom from taxes, and in many cases where the self-government business was seemingly going along finely it was largely a case of playing at government, and often some of the players refused to play any longer and uprisings were the result of the children's quarrels.

In one province there were just two enumerators of the census who made anything like a correct enumeration. Even in the leading town there were mistakes which required the careful revising of the supervision. Altogether the census would not indicate any great ability on the part of the natives to manage the other affairs of government without supervision, although it may be said that a very fair statement was

SANITATION WORK DONE

**Both in Honolulu and
Hilo for Month of
August.**

Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries for August to the president of the Board of Health:

Six new cesspools have been located and dug.

Seven buildings have been altered or moved so as to conform to the sanitary regulations.

Four 48-hour notices have been served and the nuisances abated.

Twelve restaurants, seven lodging houses and one hotel applied for certificates of sanitary condition to obtain licenses and all except one lodging house were found to be in good shape and certificates were issued. One certificate of a lodging house, held over from last month, was issued. Three lodging house certificates are held until the places are put into sanitary shape. There can be 520 adults lodged in these buildings licensed.

There have been no arrests made during the month.

A vast deal of good has been done by the work in reducing the number of mosquitoes. More than a hundred wagon loads of tin cans, bottles and crockery have been cleaned up from vacant lots, gulches and alleyways and besides all this, quantities of rubbish and garbage have been gotten rid of. The people generally have been willing to give advice and occasionally to help, and between the two we have managed to get considerable work done which otherwise was practically impossible. People have also gotten rid of more or less stagnant water and repaired and closed their cesspools and drains on their premises.

My assistant and I have made 1,125 inspections during the month.

The inspection of burials, disinterments and cemeteries generally has been carried on. There is now less trouble because the cemetery superintendents understand that the graves must be the required depth before a burial will be allowed, and usually have the grave ready some time before the funeral arrives. Of course this is not always the case and funerals have had to wait in some cases as long as two hours before the hole is the required depth.

As for the breaking into and through other coffins in digging a hole, I am now working on a set of regulations to cover this offense, which I hope to have ready in a short time for submission to the Board for action.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS.

Inspector L. K. Beckley for District No. 1 ordered, 173; finished, 172; total inspections, 441.

Inspector J. Vivichaves for District No. 2 ordered, 294; finished, 282; old orders finished, 7; old orders unfinished, 9; total inspections, 760.

Inspector T. W. Carroll for District No. 3 ordered, 427; finished, 400; old orders finished, 22; old orders unfinished, 3; total inspections, 1,355.

Inspector P. Fitzgibbons for District No. 4 ordered, 228; finished, 174; old orders finished, 17; old orders unfinished, 15; total number of inspections, 1,504.

Inspector Paul Smith, for District No. 5 ordered, 275; finished, 275; old orders finished, 1; total inspections, 1,862.

Inspector M. Silva for District No. 6 ordered, 167; finished, 121; old orders finished, 8; old orders unfinished, 19; total inspections, 765.

Inspector E. E. Robins for District No. 7 ordered, 58; finished, 55; old orders finished, 1; old orders unfinished, 1; total inspections, 900.

Inspector J. S. Fox for District No. 8 ordered, 85; finished, 83; old orders finished, 15 old orders unfinished, 8; total inspections, 210.

Inspector Jos. F. Durao for District No. 9 ordered, 422; finished, 336; old orders finished, 20; old orders unfinished, 13; total inspections, 1,780.

H. N. Crabbe, for District No. 10, ordered, 59; finished, 9; total inspections, 578.

F. R. Nugent for District No. 11 ordered, 67; finished, 67; old orders finished, 2; old orders unfinished, 0; total inspections, 717.

Inspector W. F. Hall for District No. 12 ordered, 71; finished, 67; old orders finished, 1; old orders unfinished, 6; total inspections, 554.

Inspector J. McQueen for District No. 13 ordered, 84; finished, 77; old orders finished, 10; old orders unfinished, 6; total inspections, 298.

TOWN OF HILO.

D. S. Bowman, agent of the Board of Health at Hilo, in his report told of 188 orders made and finished and a total of 705 inspections. He has the following to say on the mosquito crusade:

"I have started in on the mosquitoes. I am in hopes the people of Hilo will get together and provide inspectors and all. Professor Henshaw has taught me the habits, etc., of the mosquito. We have been around together looking for breeding grounds."

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Per Month, Domestic \$ 3.00
Per Month, Foreign 3.50
Per Year, Domestic 36.00
Per Year, Foreign 42.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 11

A REJUVENATED CONSPIRACY.

As the time for changing Governors approaches, the Bulletin resumes its critical attitude towards the correspondence of the Associated Press and of the coast newspapers. The public will remember how, when the ill-starred Sewall was running for Governor, he and the Bulletin made a really desperate effort, for them, to get hold of the facilities of news correspondence. They especially wanted to control the Associated Press in Sewall's interest. Then as now, trades were locally printed against the correspondents, and Sewall went to San Francisco to make personal efforts to have those gentlemen supplanted by stipendiaries of his own who, even if they could not write intelligently, would at least advertise Sewall in their halting way and defame his rivals.

The scheme failed them as it will fail now. Nothing would suit the dissolving remnant known as the "Bulletin crowd" better than to fill the American papers with their political inventions about Secretary Carter and their amusing fables about any favorite they might have in the gubernatorial field. It is highly significant of what might have been expected that the Bulletin should have lately complained that the "important" endorsement of the Superintendent of Public Works by Therses, the Solid Thirteenth and the Home Rulers, etc., in the late malodorous Legislature was not spread before the delighted and eager eyes of the American people in the Associated Press dispatches. Actually this abuse being piece of intelligence was left out. How fine it would have been to print such a cablegram coupled with the further item that Therses and his crew following had also in hand a resolution of want of confidence in Secretary Carter. Wouldn't that have been good reading for Washington? And to think that the neglected correspondents should have omitted it to make room for a murder or an action in dishonor! To what dull impotence has Honolulu journalism fallen in these new days.

Really the Associated Press should brace up and take a Bulletin service. But it won't. Somehow it prefers the truth about events in Hawaii to the chance, so freely offered it, to "do politics" for a small and embittered faction.

NOISELESS MILK.

"Why do milkmen make so much noise at night?" is a question which comes to the Advertiser on a postal card. "Why do they rattle cans, slam gates, jam milk pails and shout at their horses when they drive away? Is it necessary for a customer to have his sleep interrupted nightly for the sake of a quart of milk in the morning?"

One might put the question to a milkman without getting a precise answer. The truth probably is that the milkman, like any other honest trespasser on private grounds after midnight, does not want to be mistaken for a burglar. By tiptoeing about he would take that risk. So he rattles cheerfully along to let the neighborhood know that it is only the milkman—and please don't shoot.

Try going across your neighbor's lawn some morning about two o'clock and see if it isn't your inclination to whistle. That is, assuming that you are not after his chickens.

COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP.

Nominations which seem to be minor now may appear major when they come out in the wash. Among these is the nomination for County Surveyor, a post to which Robert Boyd, who never surveyed anything much besides an office, appears as the only aspirant. One can hardly account for Boyd's eagerness to get a \$50 per month billet until the section of the County Act defining the duties and emoluments of the surveyorship has been examined.

According to the law the County Surveyor shall be ex officio deputy County Recorder for such purposes AT THE COST OF THE PARTY FILING THE SAME FOR RECORD.

This refers to maps, traces, copies, etc., to be filed. There is no limit to the "cost" to the party filing, nor is there anything in the "duties of Surveyors" whereby they can limit "the cost" nor that the fees or "cost" shall go to anybody but the County Surveyor.

In the hands of a grafter the County Surveyorship would be worth at least \$5000 per year; and if the grafter happened to be incompetent professionally, he would do twice that amount of damage through faulty surveying.

No doubt the St. Louis fair authorities at Beirut had better do something else than land marines. His whole force of sea soldiers set down in the midst of some thousands of enraged Mussulmans would soon look like a dust heap in a whirlwind.

PACIFIC LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber markets of the Orient and the share which the United States is likely to have in supplying them, is the subject just now of some attention by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau, recently received and published reports of American consuls in the Orient which announced the arrival of the first cargo of lumber in the Chinese market by a Russian vessel from Vladivostok. This fact opens the question of future competition for the Oriental market between the American lumber interests on the Pacific Coast, on the one hand, and that of the Russians in Siberia and on the Yalu river, on the other. In both cases enormous resources are awaiting development. The American industry of the Pacific coast has the advantage of organization on a large scale and of mechanical equipment unequalled by that of any other field in the world. This is evidenced by the rate of annual production. Unofficial estimates put the annual cut of lumber and shingles of the three Pacific States at 4,600,000,000 feet; of which California supplies 850,000,000 feet; Oregon 740,000,000 feet, and Washington 3,000,000,000 feet. At this rate it is calculated that the forests of the Pacific coast will be exhausted in forty years.

As it would naturally be expected, the Pacific lumbermen have been rapidly enlarging their area and volume of commercial distribution, both in the foreign and the domestic markets.

According to figures gathered by the Bureau of Statistics, the redwood shipments from upper California, mostly to San Francisco and the southern coast, in 1902 amounted to 280,597,000 feet. In addition to this, the California coast alone in 1902 received 666,102,983 feet of pine and fir. In 1901, 403,245,540 feet and in 1900, 370,233,913 feet. The rate of increase, as will be seen, by comparison of these figures, is enormous.

Further north on the coast the trade in lumber has been expanding with corresponding strides. Shipments by water alone at Seattle were 554,473,391 feet of lumber in 1902 and 506,904,000 feet in 1901. A movement of almost equal proportions is taking place to points in the interior by rail. In 1902 rail shipments to the interior amounted to 552,175,000 feet and in 1901 to 544,530,000 feet. The number of shingles sent east of the Cascade mountains extending into the territory east of the Mississippi River and, in many cases, as far as the lakes, amounted to 1,080,948,000 in 1902, and to 1,445,900,000 in 1901. The traffic furnished to railroads in 1901 aggregated 52,237 cars of lumber and shingles from Seattle alone, and 83,231 cars in 1902.

Rail shipments from Tacoma, including both lumber and shingles, were 3,141 cars in 1900, 4,520 cars in 1901 and 6,028 cars in 1902.

Portland, Oregon, shows a traffic toward the interior by rail, ranking next to Seattle in importance. In the calendar year 1900, 11,986 cars of lumber were shipped from this port, 13,517 in 1901 and 15,876 cars in 1902.

As the above figures indicate, one of the most noteworthy facts in connection with the development of the Pacific coast lumber trade is its increasing contribution to the trans-continental tonnage for railroads on the way back from the Pacific coast eastward. The opening of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast lumbermen likewise brings the export trade from the coast into closer relations with the demands of the domestic consumer. The consumer in the Mississippi valley is directly interested in the progress of lumbering, both in the northwestern states and in the southern states, as main sources of supply. The entire east is chiefly dependent on both of these sources. Consequently all domestic industries and interests, relying on the lumber supply of the future, are concerned with the prospective ability of any foreign competitor to share the foreign market, and thus to affect the rate of domestic output and its ratio to domestic demand.

The relative importance of foreign to domestic demands, so far as the Pacific coast is concerned, is not easily ascertained. There are, however, a few figures bearing on the subject. The principal mills for the State of Washington for 1902 reported that 336,172,388 feet were sent to coastwise destinations, and 153,115,654 feet to foreign destinations. If this ratio holds good for the coast as a whole, it would appear that nearly 30 per cent of the output goes to foreign and 70 per cent to domestic uses.

From present indications the United States has nothing to fear from rivals in the lumber trade of the Pacific. Ultimately, the Philippine Islands will no doubt contribute materially to the supply. The trade from the Pacific coast of the United States is now in a strong position.

During the fiscal year, 1902, the United States exported 1,402,498,000 feet of lumber and sawn timber, of which 220,847,000 feet were sent from the Pacific coast. The exports of wood and manufactures thereof advanced from \$28,000,000 in 1893 to \$57,000,000 in 1903; lumber, the largest item, increased in value from \$9,000,000 in 1893 to \$21,900,000 in 1903.

Since 1892 the Chinese empire, Hongkong, British Australasia, Peru and Chili, have, together, doubled the value of American lumber imported.

It was hardly worth while to cable from San Francisco that Gov. Dole will retire at the end of his term and probably be succeeded by George R. Carter. To Hawaii that sounds like the opening of the chestnut burr.

Yesterday's dispatch from the Balkans in regard to the massacre of 80,000 Bulgarians in the Monastir district, was not the news of a sudden catastrophe, but a summary of the season's mortality among the Jews of the Turks. It totals the murders the world has been hearing about for three months past. Thirty thousand are many dead, but the past dealings of the Turks with insurgents against their rule show that they never pause for the sake of mercy. They kill so long as there is an enemy in sight.

PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

One of the common remarks in the press about Mr. Pulitzer's \$1,000,000 school of journalism, is that the proper place to make newspaper men is in a newspaper office. This kind of postulate once had a much wider application than it finds now. There was a time when the lawyer had a "law school"; the place to make an attorney was in a law office where a young man would spend his time copying documents, trying small cases and mingling in the hurly-burly of the courts. But in due course the law schools won their way into high professional respect. Doctors, too, thought the office-student would turn out better than the youth who took a medical course, but there are few of that class of doctors to think so any more. It is not so long ago that circuit-riders, veteran exhorters at camp meetings, sneered at the term in theology; but where is the influential pulpit that is now inhabited by the preacher whose only "learning" was picked up on the road? Only in journalism, which should be the most progressive of callings, does the musty old prejudice against a special school or collegiate course for newspaper-writers prevail.

Far be it from us to deny the value of the training a young man gets in a newspaper office. True journalists are made there. But the point is that a newspaper office has other duties than to educate boys and girls in the details of its business. It ought not to be a kindergarten of a common school. When it is so the readers of the paper upon which the tyros do their practice work have to take the evil consequences in bad writing—which a driven editor often has no time to repair—in poor thinking, in damaging inaccuracies. Every newspaper owes its readers the best work of trained men; it should never permit itself to give them the crude product of apprentices; yet almost every smaller newspaper is forced to teach some of its staff the rudiments of their trade because it has no corps of graduates of schools of journalism to draw upon. Law, theology, medicine, teaching, the army and navy, all the intellectual vocations, own schools of learning to recruit from; journalism, which is vitally in need of special knowledge has none.

What is this special knowledge? Political history, sociology, laws of libel, the doctrine of responsibility, the history of journalism, business topics and principles, the organization and administration of newspaper offices, pure English, news values, the preparation of "copy," typewriting and the like may be set down as part of it. These things may be learned in schools. Why not? Many of them appear in collegiate courses now; and it is a fact that the most famous journalists of the time spent the years in studying such things which other young men passed wholly in newspaper offices learning to be reporters all their lives and underlings of the men who were college-bred.

Of course the office experience must be had by the beginner with the press as with the law; but it may be taken as the sum of common experience that the youth who goes to the office prepared by competent teachers will learn more there in two years than the office-bred youth has learned in his whole apprenticeship and will, moreover, be able to use what he has learned more skillfully. There is no question about that. Horace Greeley, the greatest of the office-bred journalists insisted upon having young college graduates about him in the editorial positions of the Tribune. He did not turn to the "greenies" hands for help; instead he drew about him men like Charles A. Dana, Bayard Taylor, Whitelaw Reid, Dr. Ripley and John Russell Young; and these men were the beacon lights of journalism. Until Joseph Pulitzer came. And one of the first things this great man does with his accumulated riches is to give young men the chance to enter journalism by a route which, by that act, he confesses to be swifter and a fairer one than that which circumstances compelled him to choose for his own.

THE LIMIT.

The Goodyear Company of San Francisco must have used some of the excellent rubber it has in stock to strengthen its own nerve. For true elastic gall the letter of that corporation to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, asking for a bonus of \$500 per ton for such rubber as it might grow here for its own benefit as rubber manufacturers and exporters, takes the gutta serena prize.

Now let us hear from any other get-rich-quick financiers. Is there nobody on the Coast who wants to come down and plant oysters in Pearl Lochs, he to have the sale of the crop and a bounty of five cents on every oyster marketed? Why shouldn't some San Francisco house, dealing in Bluefields bananas and anxious to get a nearer and cheaper source of supply, propose to raise its fruit here and get a bounty of twenty-five cents a bunch besides? Talk about turning money over! Next we know the Chamber of Commerce may get a letter from some San Francisco tobacco firm offering to raise cigar stock here and sell it on the basis of five cents bonus on each perfecto. If Hawaii's business reputation on the coast is as fresh and green as the Goodyear letter would imply it ought to be prime fodder for cows.

There will be no trouble left for the Board of Health about a beer and wine license at Kalaupapa, as Treasurer Kepolika has decided not to grant one. He believes the swipes traffic at the Settlement can be put down by direct measures.

Horrible thought: "Here's an astrologer who predicts that King Edward is shortly to pass through a lot of trouble, a dark cloud hanging over the empire. Some horrible calamity, don't you know?" "TU bet. Alfred Austin is writing another ode."—Life.

Sergeant Miller has been fined ten dollars and reduced to the ranks by the second court martial. This will save his postoffice job.

Gerald—"Can you tell me where Geraldine—'New York'—is going to marry?"

CAMPAIGN FUNDS WANTED.

The people of Honolulu will make a mistake if they do not give generously to the support of the Mosquito committee. It ought to be clear by this time, from accumulated testimony, that a mosquito-bitten place can be so made over, at no great expense, as to nearly eradicate the insect pest, promote health and increase public comfort. We have lately collected and printed facts in point gathered from many sources, notably the magazines and scientific periodicals. Elsewhere in this issue is an account of the effective measures, taken in the Spanish swampy country, to get rid of mosquitoes. Measures which, though they include the filling of low ground, which is impracticable here, are easy enough to match, in their remedial value, by a free use of petroleum and small fish. Money is needed for a variety of uses, as a sanitary campaign, involving the purchase and use of oil, etc., etc., cannot be carried out without it. The \$500,000 already pledged is but a bagatelle. The sum ought to be multiplied by ten. In such cases as good results may be had here in town as have been obtained already on Quarantine Island.

As for the money it will begin to earn compound interest in hard cash, as soon as word goes abroad that mosquitoes and Honolulu have parted company.

BOUNTY NOT THE THING.

There is renewed talk about asking Congress to grant a bounty on coffee. The need of public aid for this industry, both here and in Porto Rico is plain, but the advertiser does not agree with many of its friends in the belief that a bounty would answer the purpose.

Bounties are not necessarily permanent. One Congress may grant them and the next take them away. The fate of the American sugar bounty in the interests of "free breakfast table" is in point. This journal, much as it desires to see small farming, especially coffee farming, prosper, could not advise any one to invest money in coffee-growing enterprises, the returns from which would depend on the willingness of Congress to keep on paying a bonus. Investments should rest on a safer foundation than that. Tariff changes have more of permanency. The wise thing to do, in our opinion, would be to ask Congress to exclude all low-grade coffee from the list of imports just as is now done with low-grade teas. If Congress would do that, then Hawaiian high-grade coffee would find a ready and lucrative market and its culture would spread accordingly. If course of time a successful appeal might be made for general protection.

EASY LAND CLEARING.

In dealing with weeds and Ello grass the farmers of Hawaii, the number of whom is slowly increasing, need to apply more modern methods than plowing and hand-plucking. Science is all the while making common tasks easier and now that it has taken hold of the weed question, there is hope for the reclamation of a great deal of land which is given over, especially in the tropics, to rank vegetation.

The newest way of clearing land of weeds and burrowing insects as well as this described in that ancient and admirable weekly paper, the Saturday Evening Post:

A farm implement resembling a harrow in outward appearance may be used as part of the outfit. It is designed to have tubes of steel take the place of the harrow teeth. Flexible steam hose, similar to that in use in the air-brake system of railway trains, will run from a traction engine to connect with a central steam reservoir on the harrow, and thence radiating to the harrow tubes, will discharge into them boiling water and steam under from eighty to ninety-five pounds pressure. Hitched behind the traction engine, this steam-surcharged harrow will be hauled over a field about to be planted. The boiling water and steam thus injected into the soil will kill every form of plant and insect life.

In the experiments conducted under Federal auspices the results have been amazing, even to those who hoped the most from them. The hardy seed of the Russian thistle (Salsola kali frug.)—a weed which, although not introduced into the United States until 1873, has spread to nearly every State in the Union and become such a menace to agriculture that legislatures and interstate congresses have convened to plan campaigns against it—is destroyed instantly by the new process. Even the perennial roots of such weeds as the horse-nettle, or sand-brier, cannot withstand this flood of steam.

"We find everything in the soil—chickens of the most noxious grasses, the hardest weed seeds, all forms of fungi, and both adult and larval forms of insect life—totally destroyed by our new system of treatment," said one of the Government scientists.

In connection with the experiments an interesting discovery has been made by the Bureau of Chemistry; that the soil treated by the steam process is considerably enriched, the explanation being that the animal and vegetable life destroyed is converted into nitrogenous and other fertilizing elements. Here is a chance for some enterprising man to work up a business like that of the steam threshing companies who move from farm to farm in the East during harvest time. Possessed of a traction engine and the new steam harrow, an operator would find plenty to do, reclaiming land for pasturage. People would pay well to have weeds, insects, Ello grass and small lantana cleared off and killed, making their broad acres ready to be plowed up and sowed to forage grasses or planted with trees.

The Advertiser has received an interesting letter from a resident of Honolulu complaining of the course of the local press in publishing to the world the facts about the mosquito and other Hawaiian minor pests, but putting the situation so plainly and with so little reference to the success of the preventive and other measures now being used, that the paper feels that it cannot be silent to the higher authorities. It is, therefore, making the following statement of quality, make the

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

James H. Robertson of Brewer & Co. returned on the Marston.

Talk about sending a polo team to California has been revived through an offer of W. G. Irwin to provide transportation.

It is understood that Dr. Shorey will resign his position under the Board of Health today to accept that of chemist at the U. S. Experiment Station.

Mr. Barton of San Francisco, a passenger on the schooner Marston, arrived yesterday to take the position of organist for the Catholic Mission. His wife accompanies him.

Superintendent Cooper bought a boat for the Hilo pilot while visiting that port. He has given orders for the purchase of a boat for the Kahului pilot, and one of the late Pilot English being in view.

Parents who wish to enter children between the ages of four and six in the kindergarten at Oahu College are requested to meet Miss Ueke in the Punahou Preparatory School Monday morning, Sept. 14th, at 9 o'clock.

Cotton Bros. & Co. have been awarded the contract by Superintendent Cooper for building the Sorenson wharf, at a reduction from their bid owing to an over estimate discovered. The Department of Public Works will do the paving.

The conduct of J. W. Springstrom, contractor for the road between Honolulu plantation and Pearl City, in employing Asiatic labor is under investigation. Unless he can show he could not obtain citizen labor as the law requires, his contract will be cancelled by Superintendent Cooper.

C. R. Buckland, acting registrar of elections, reports that the old inspectors are likely to serve at the county elections with the exception of about ten per cent of the number. Some have moved away, some are running for office, some are dead and some do not care for the bother again.

Co. F, with Captain Sam Johnson at its head, made a proud appearance, marching with the steadiness of veterans to the wharf to embark on the Kinan for Hilo. Their red blankets across shoulders gave a picturesque touch of color to the column. The band played in front on the march.

Superintendent Cooper on his Maui tour approved the plans for a wharf at McGregors Landing under the advice of Captain Clark of Wilkes's Steamship Co. and others. He also decided on a schoolhouse at Walluku, a wharf at Fukuoka and various roads among public works for earliest possible construction.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Girard Barton, who arrived on the last steamer, comes to take the post of musical director of Oahu College and organist of St. Andrews.

Governor Dole affirms the Associated Press dispatch that he is to retire at the end of his present term. He may re-enter the practice of law.

Senator Isenberg has received word from a San Francisco firm of a mill to grind his algaroba beans. He has shipped a large quantity of the beans to the mill in order to have the test made.

J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy have been appointed jury commissioners by the circuit judges under the new jury law. Riggs is a Republican and McCarthy a Democrat, as the commissioners must be of opposite political faith.

The Executive Council again considered the Ferris appeal for clemency yesterday. It is said that the evidence of Christianson will not affect the decision of Governor Dole, as it is believed that it could not have changed the jury verdict.

Col. C. J. McCarthy has resigned from the chairmanship of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee. Prince David was named in his place but the election went over. Fred Terrell has been elected vice chairman. There is one vacancy on the committee to be filled.

Gov. Dole yesterday received a cable from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to one sent Saturday, saying that the War Department had granted to the Department of Public Works a lease permitting the Territory to occupy the Emmes wharf site and to erect a warehouse upon it. The lease is revocable when the land is required by the War Department. No rent will be charged the Territory.

Attorney F. M. Brooks is no longer a candidate for the county attorneyship.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Macmillan, who are to teach science at Oahu College, have arrived.

N. C. Finley, the manager of the Hobron Drug Co., has returned from a trip to the Coast very much benefited in health.

Judge F. L. Weaver is expected on the Alameda today. The land court will probably be opened within a few days after his arrival.

Lord & Belsers contract with the Superintendent of Public Works for the bitumen pavement of the Oceanic wharf has been signed.

The three sheep thieves from the other side of the island pleaded guilty before Judge Lindsay yesterday morning and were each given a month in jail.

Senator D. P. R. Isenberg has shipped a large quantity of algaroba beans to the Coast in order that a test may be made by a mill that has agreed to grind the legumens.

Government Electrician Frazer is about to install an automatic telephone system in the Capitol. Every department and division will thereby be brought into instant speaking intercommunication.

The Kaplani, F. and Allen & Robinson have been sent against Jesse Makani, a native, who is alleged to have stolen a large quantity of algaroba beans from the Kaplani estate. The case is now before the court.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss Anna M. Scott, 815 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 10, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Adv.	Ask.
MERCHANTS				
U. S. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
W. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	500,000	50		
SUGAR				
Am. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	100</	

LAWYERS ARE SCARCE

Business Blocked by Its Own Excess.

There were not enough lawyers to go around yesterday morning, hence the pretty schedule of cases arranged to come up for trial in their order before Judge De Bolt was not touched. The attorneys were engaged elsewhere or, upon one side or the other, were unprepared. Almost despairingly the court asked for any case in which disengaged counsel were ready and after several disappointments one was announced wherein the situation was simplified from the fact that one of the parties was absent without any counsel to represent him.

ONE CASE TRIED.

Patrick H. Burnette vs. P. E. H. Straugh, was tried before Judge De Bolt and a verdict returned for plaintiff. Geo. A. Davis appeared for plaintiff, while there was no appearance of or for defendant. The suit was for \$232.55, due on a promissory note for \$253 matured September 14, 1899, the stated interest being two and a half per cent a month. Only six per cent interest was claimed in the complaint. The jury consisted of Owen J. Holt, E. Guernsey, C. B. Dwight, E. C. Holstein, M. W. Parkhurst, I. Adams, J. Huana, E. E. Moorman, G. C. Potter, H. H. Karrell, W. J. Baird and P. M. Lucas. The verdict was for the amount claimed, the interest added making a total of \$244.22.

In the case of Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., vs. Kealaiala, Apaka et al., Judge De Bolt awarded judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$404.15 and interest.

Choy Lock See vs. Southern Union and National Insurance Co. was discontinued before Judge De Bolt.

No jury trial could be arranged in the First Judge's court for the afternoon session, which therefore adjourned early.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

Judge De Bolt has taken assignment of the following criminal cases to be heard in their order this morning: Charles Kemmer, assault and battery; Matsuda, assault and battery; Miamoto, vagrancy; Goto, selling liquor; and Hasamoto, selling liquor.

Next Monday at 9 a. m. Judge De Bolt will call to set for trial all odd numbers in the calendar from 157 to 165, both inclusive.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Judge Gear reduced the sentence imposed by District Magistrate Geo. A. Davis on Ah Kong, for assault and battery, from one month's imprisonment and payment of costs to a fine of \$5 and costs, which Ah Kong paid.

The trial of Yen Nin and Choy Kuen for receiving stolen goods was concluded from Wednesday before Judge Gear yesterday morning. A verdict of not guilty was returned. The alleged stolen property consisted of cuts of pork from the Metropolitan market, for the stealing of which Ah Chin was formerly convicted of larceny.

Joe Kekipi, a husky native, was put on trial before Judge Gear for assault and battery. Frank W. Davenport was the complaining witness. Defendant gave evidence on his own behalf. E. C. Peters, deputy attorney general, prosecuted, and E. M. Watson defended. At the conclusion of the evidence, it being close to 4 p. m., the court adjourned. The jury consists of John H. Wise, Chas. Notley, J. P. Makalau, Theo. Wolf, J. K. Clark, G. A. Ordway, Lot P. Fernandez, E. K. Rathbun, Sol. Keolowa, F. J. Robello, J. F. C. Abel and Carl Willing.

LONG TRIAL ON.

Yesterday was the second day of the trial of the double ejectment suit of Kapilant Estate, Ltd., against L. A. Thurston. At adjournment a remark was heard that the trial was just beginning.

Part of the evidence consisted of minutes of a trial of a related case kept by the late Chief Justice Judd in 1891, when the Supreme Court was a tribunal of first instance, with the jurisdiction conferred on the Circuit courts by the Judiciary Act of 1892. There was a court stenographer in those days, by name J. Walter Jones, who still holds that position, the statement of the Bulletin to the contrary notwithstanding. Part of the evidence would appear to be a copy of the minutes of the trial of the case of the late Chief Justice Judd's estate, which was a matter of some importance. The minutes were written by the late Chief Justice Judd's secretary, and were a very full and complete record of the trial.

faces, artillery, decorative fancies, etc. A native woman from Maui was on the stand yesterday. She had been in the royal entourage of that day a good deal and now testified to the tearing up of a certain deed by King Kalakaua. It was done outdoors under a tree. "Witness saw the tatters of the document upon the black sand and, although she did not see the royal hand do the tearing act, with slight hesitation she testified now that the king tore the paper. Her recollection of some historical details was a little faulty, for instance in making Curtis P. Lanke the successor of Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane as Chamberlain of the Household. Col. Macfarlane as Chamberlain was attending the King when His Majesty died in San Francisco, and Queen Liliuokalani after her accession promoted James W. Robertson from Vice Chamberlain to Chamberlain.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt has decreed postponement of the sale of real estate, in the matter of the estate of Ethel E. N. Gay, deceased, from the 18th to the 25th of September, the former day being a legal holiday.

J. A. Thompson, master, has reported as correct the accounts of W. O. Smith, temporary administrator of the estate of W. Luther Wilcox, deceased, computing the commissions as \$172.51.

Maria Lee, widow, petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Walter Lee, deceased, to issue to A. F. Cooke. The estate is valued at \$100. J. O. Carter, administrator of the estate of William Auld, deceased, petitions for allowance of accounts and discharge.

FITCH DENOUNCES CHINESE EXCLUSION

Thomas Fitch, in his speech at the banquet of the Native Sons of California, came out flat-footed for free Asiatic immigration. He compared himself to Cain as described by Byron in that his age made him "without hope and without remorse," therefore he was free from fear of the political effect of his words.

California, Mr. Fitch then said, would never achieve the full fruits of its vast capabilities of further development until the United States secured the open door for its commerce which it wanted in China. Fulfillment of that desire could not be expected while the United States kept a closed door to the people of Asia.

The Chinese would not interfere, the orator concluded, with any labor that Americans were willing to perform and they were needed in the development of the resources of California.

HOME BUILT YACHTS IN COMPETITION

Yachting on Regatta Day will be given a new impetus by racing between yachts built in Honolulu. The "Defiance," built by Walker Brothers on original lines, has so far outstripped all competitors among the smaller boats that Sorenson and Lyle are building a crackerjack with the express purpose of beating the Walker boat. Several men are at work on the Sorenson craft which will be finished early next week.

The Defiance, which has huge centerboards, has proven a phenomenon for speed, having beaten the La Paloma on a ten-mile run and come within a few minutes of the Gladys on the wind. On the latter tack she sails so close that without great care she goes off on the other tack, so close can her sheets be hauled amidships.

On present appearances the Sorenson-Lyle boat, which is modelled somewhat on the lines of the crack "Dukie" as shown in the "Rudder" should best the Defiance running, but final results remain to be proven. A new era, which shows up well for local boat-builders, has started with the Defiance.

The question of the admittance of the La Paloma for the Hawaii Challenge cup is still in abeyance. The deed of trusteeship has been handed by C. B. Wilson to Attorney Robertson for decision and the matter will be settled today. Two-thirds of the committee are in favor of admitting the big yacht, as are all the owners, but C. B. Wilson wishes legal advice in the matter. In any event the first class boats will sail a longer course than the little fellows on Regatta Day, as their running sails take longer to set. They will run from the Moana Hotel to Pearl Harbor while the little fellows will turn at Kalahele.

The question of the collision between the Gladys and the La Paloma on September 6 has been referred to the regatta committee with statements by both the skippers as to their positions. As two of the members of the committee, including the chairman, were on and the Gladys in the persons of the chairman and Frank Halstead, Mr. Halstead will represent the La Paloma and E. M. Hatch to represent the Gladys. The committee will also have the case of the collision between the Gladys and the La Paloma on September 6. The case will be heard by the committee and the decision will be final.

SISAL AND ITS ENEMY

Mexican Industry Attacked by Borer.

R. L. C. Perkins, government entomologist, strongly deprecates the sending away for propagations of pine, apple, sisal, vanilla or other vegetables to lodge in the Territory, on the ground that the danger of importing insects harmful to the various industries is thereby greatly enhanced.

"Take for instance the sisal," says Mr. Perkins. "folks here interested in the industry have sent and are sending for varieties grown in Mexico. In that country the sisal plant is affected by a borer that, despite the strong acids of the plant, seems to flourish. Now the insects that in Mexico prey upon these borers and to a certain extent keep down their depredations, cannot be imported into this Territory owing to the law that opens and examines all packages and throws out all such attempted importation into United States territory. Some day we may be able to make mutual arrangements with the scientific bureaus of Mexico and other countries whereby such packages, properly certified to and addressed may be sent through, but at present we are only able to ship the disease and not the remedy."

"The sisal borer is not, as proven at present, here, but in the shape of the grub that infest various local palms, akin to the well known grub of the sugo palm, there are certain borers that bear a strong resemblance to the sisal pest and which may yet turn out dangerous to that industry. At present we have nothing to fight them with."

"Now we have here good sturdy, profitable varieties of the sisal plant, and excellent pineapples. S. E. Damon on this island and others elsewhere in the Territory, have first class specimens of vanilla already growing and flourishing. It would greatly minimize any future danger and possibly prevent total extinction or interference with certain proposed industries, if planters intending to propagate certain species would secure cuttings from plants already raised at home and free from parasites that may paralyze their industries."

"With plants shipped from any dis-

tance it is extremely difficult to differentiate between dangerous growths and those which have naturally sprung up during the voyage. With a certain plant once introduced, with due care taken in the first place to secure good varieties, safety will be found in propagation from these varieties rather than in seeking abroad for other types which are liable to prove far more harmful than otherwise."

Professor Koehle is now in Ohio, studying the harmful insects in that State. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest specialists entomology has produced and his successor will be hard to find. From a scientist's point of view it seems a pity that the government should not have secured his services as the trainer of a corps of men to fill his place, than to see him risking his health and, as in Mexico of late, his life in various pursuits. The need of competent entomologists is daily becoming a more important question to the United States.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR PAST MONTH

Seventy-seven deaths is the number recorded for August in the district of Honolulu. The middle-age mortality appears to have been higher than usual, the deaths from twenty to thirty having been 13, from thirty to forty 11 and from forty to fifty 14. There were 13 deaths of infants under one year, of which 7 were Hawaiian, 4 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 1 Portuguese.

By nationalities the deaths were 23 Hawaiians, 13 Chinese, 13 Japanese, 7 Portuguese and 5 U. S. A.

The monthly death rate per thousand of population was 1.35. Marriages reported were 44, and births 62. There were six deaths investigated and the same number of coroner's inquests. Two non-residents died here.

Causes of death are grouped thus: Febrile 3, diarrheal 3, venereal 1, septic 1, diabetic 2, constitutional 14, developmental 3, nervous 3, circulatory 4, respiratory 3, digestive 10, urinary 1, osseous and integumentary 1, accident and violence 5, suicide 1, legal execution 1.

Plumbing Inspection.

For the month of August the work done in the office of the inspector of plumbing, etc., was as follows:

Number of plans filed, 56; permits issued, 50; inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 177; final certificates issued, 53; sewer connections made, 14; building permits received, 11; building permits approved, 10; inspections of new and old buildings, 12.

Civic jealousy. Visitor—"You haven't got half as nice a cemetery here as we have in Elmville." Prominent citizen (of Hawaii)—"No, I've always heard that this cemetery is the only part of your town that holds out any inducements for permanent residents."

JAPANESE ARE GLAD TO GO BACK HOME AGAIN

There is no scene on the waterfront more interesting than the leavetaking of Japanese upon their departure for their native country. A crowd of 225 left on the Korea for Japan on Wednesday and the rush for a place on the steamer kept the first-cabin passengers of the Korea entertained for an hour or more.

The Japs were bedecked with far more leis than the average American passenger when he takes leave of his Hawaiian friends. But the Japanese doesn't throw the leis back on the wharf as the steamer sails. Ten to one, they have bought the flowers for themselves.

It was a motley crowd that left on the Korea Wednesday. Old men, and young women, nursing babies and romping children all made up the 225 Japs who took passage on the big Pacific Mail steamer. But what each departing passenger carried took the eye more than anything else. Seemingly all were prepared to provide themselves with food for the entire voyage. The men and women, even those with babies strapped fast to their backs, were loaded down with bundles. Tied to the end of each, was a coffee pot, a rice boiler or a tea kettle. Some of them carried oil stoves as well. Nearly every man, woman and child dragged along a dozen or more bottles of soda pop. Some carried bananas in bunches. One man had a box of Japanese candy. Another was loaded down with a bulky load of dried fish. Others carried arm loads of canned goods. The majority of them carried at least one bottle of sake while one woman sneaked aboard with a big washran under her arm. The majority of women carried one or more babies, decked in bright colored dresses, while tagging along at the tail of the husband's coat were children of all sizes and ages. And added to it all, most of the Japs were loaded down with heavy leis of many colored flowers.

It was a happy crowd for all that. The Immigration officers didn't pass the bunch until after four o'clock and there was a rush to get aboard, before the steamer sailed an hour and a half later. They were admitted to the naval wharf only upon showing their tickets, and so great was the rush, that finally the entrance gates were shut so that only one man and his bundles could get in at a time. At the steamer there was the same rush. The Japs were pushed up through the lower hatches. One section of the steerage was filled in short time, and the other hatch was opened. The gang plank to this was so steep that the passengers had to be helped up. And the top of the entrance was so low that every Jap had to duck his head to get in without bumping. The men at the foot of the plank gave each Jap a shove towards the entrance, and just as he reached the open hatch one of the steamer's crew caught his foot and jerked it for him. If he hadn't there would have been a lot of Japs on the steamer before now. The women were taken in the same way. With the children it wasn't necessary. But enough of all the Japs were happy. They were going home and didn't

THE MAJOR AND THE MUDHEN

The name of Major W. D. Crosby on the passenger list of the transport Thomas, set J. G. Pratt off on a hunting expedition yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pratt and the Major were boys together, back in 1878 at school in Beloit, Wisconsin. Major or "Billy" Crosby, as he was then called, was generally astride of his hobby, natural history, and Pratt, sometimes accompanied him as fidus Achates and general assistant. And thereby hangs a tale.

Rock river runs hard by Beloit and near the town is, or was, a dam above which the waters peacefully spread out into placid pools and marshy runways where marsh birds abounded in their season.

Following up his last pursuit, taxidermy, "Billy" Crosby was fired with the ambition to secure and afterwards stuff a specimen of certain snipe that made their headquarters above the dam. Pratt was called in as assistant and a plan of campaign carefully worked out. Billy, then a "rusty faced youth with a nose like a horned owl supporting goggles," (this description given by Mr. Pratt may be biased) was well equipped for the hunt with a birch bark canoe and a valuable gun.

The birch bark canoe was comfortable for one but a load of two behoved caution. To shoot from it except under favorable conditions was a risky procedure. Therefore it was planned that Billy should paddle and Pratt hold the gun in readiness to pass it to Billy when the snipe was sighted. The load consisted of the smallest bird shot, so as to stun rather than kill the victim, but there was plenty of it and the gunpowder charge was generous.

Up the river above the dam, paddled the canoe with "Billy" at the prow peering through his spectacles for the prey and Pratt with the gun. Suddenly a feathered something came in sight and Pratt all eagerness, without waiting to pass the gun, fired. The Major's version of what followed is perhaps the more reliable.

"An old fat mud hen came placidly out from the bank and crossed in front of the canoe. You could have hit her with a rock but all birds looked alike to Pratt and without passing the gun according to agreement, he hauled off and blazed away. Bang! went the gun, back went Pratt's shoulder with the recoil and over went the canoe. I heard the mudhen squawk as I went down. We had a lovely time getting ashore and I lost my gun and my glasses."

"And having lost his glasses," says Pratt, "he couldn't see the shore and swam round like a blind turtle trying to find land. The gun was gone, the glasses gone and the canoe was waterlogged. I don't know about the mudhen; I thought it was a snipe, but Billy was very indignant that I should have mistaken the hardest bird in the world to hit for a squattering old mudhen without sense enough to get out of the way."

"The boys joked us until school broke up about the trip and whenever Billy wanted his gun he made sarcastic remarks to me. He went into the service as surgeon soon after and then he married but neither of us has seen each other for many years. He, like myself, is married with a family, but to me he is still 'Billy' Crosby and I suppose I am 'Mudhen Pratt' to him."

The Washington Estate.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Time has laid siege to the tomb and mansion of George Washington at Mount Vernon and efforts on the part of those in charge are being made to save these national relics from further destruction.

A force of workmen today began treating the limestone, of which the tomb is built, with a vulcanizing process to make it waterproof and imperishable. The stones of the old tomb, built by George Washington, and in which his body, and that of his wife rested until some thirty years ago, are crumbling. A month ago Dodge removed the historic corner stone of the tomb, the one bearing the Masonic emblem. It was necessary to have the sides cut away and this destroyed the Masonic emblem. It was recut in the stone. The sandstone foundations of the historic mansion are undergoing a process of disintegration, and with small effort they can be made to crumble. It is evident that if the process now being used on the stones is not a success the foundation will have to be replaced or the building will collapse perhaps within two years.

Boxer Millett Booked.

Millett, the boxer who successfully met all local comers, is booked to meet Johnson, the heavy weight who was once spoken of as an opponent for Champion Jeffries. Johnson is supposedly a good man and a victory for Millett would bring him prominently before the eyes of the boxing fraternity. J. C. Cohen is managing Millett.

WOODS INSTITUTE OPENS ITS DOORS

The Woods Institute of Physical Culture, which occupies the second floor of the building on the corner of Queen and Fort streets, across from the Hackfeld building, held a successful opening last evening.

Professor Woods, himself a stalwart exponent of the advantages of his system, was on hand to show the guests the arrangements. The place is very thoroughly fitted up and is on a par with any public institution of similar character on the mainland.

The baths run down one side of a corridor at the rear of the main rooms with dressing rooms opposite. The tubs are porcelain and the fittings in accord with grates floorings and other complete paraphernalia. Other rooms are fitted for steam and dry heat with all the requisites of furnace, massage lounges, rubbing fluids and other paraphernalia. Mr. Woods announced that a lady masseuse and a masseur would be in attendance, classes being regulated to allow of days for ladies only.

The crowning glory of the establishment lies in the exercising room, a spacious chamber once, in days gone by, used by the Masonic orders. This has been redecorated and the floor covered with a stout canvas cloth. Along the sides are spaces for handball and the walls show trophies in the shape of fencing apparatus, boxing and handball gloves, medicine balls and punching bags.

The specialties of the institution will be in fencing, boxing and setting-up classes in the latter of which, conducted on modern principles, little paraphernalia is necessary.

The hauman baths are calculated to restore to neglected, weakened or faded muscles and sinews, the degree of health that they should enjoy. The method promises normal weight for those who are suffering from adiposity or leanness.

The steam bath promises to be much used by athletes after their efforts. Many promises of patronage have been made the institution. The office is nicely equipped with rugs, pictures and palms.

DRIVING OUT MOSQUITOES.

Measures Taken in the Soudan Prove Very Effective.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Major Penton, the principal medical officer of the Soudan, gives an interesting report of the results of Ross's measures for the prevention of malaria. Ismailia is now practically free of mosquitoes and nets may almost be dispensed with.

Two swamps northeast of the town and others on the south have been filled up with sand, while a third large marsh on the north has been well drained. Workmen are still filling up the pools and mowing the coarse undergrowth. At first they were worried in the evenings by the swarms of mosquitoes, but lately they have seen scarcely any.

Statistics in regard to the health of Ismailia show that from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1903, was the healthiest period on record. There were only three cases of malaria in the hospital, as compared with 52 in the corresponding period of 1902. While throughout Ismailia there were 569 cases from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1902, the average for the same period in 1903 was only 72. Many of these cases were probably relapses from previous cases.

Major Penton suggests that when the present operations against mosquitoes are completed malarial fever will practically have disappeared.

Efficiency of the third degree: One of the detectives came hurrying in. "Chief," he said, "we are on the wrong scent. The man we supposed was murdered has turned up alive." "It can't be possible," sternly answered the chief; "the fellow we've had in the sweatbox for the last two or three days has just confessed that he murdered him."—Ex.

Marseilles, as the French port of the Messagerie Maritime, is always in peril of disease. Rags from the Orient have now given it the bubonic plague, a malady it has had before from the same source. Happily the French city is built on sandy soil, is well drained and has the best of sanitary care. Its imported maladies do not last long.

Sir Thomas can afford to have the cup fed so long as the English people will stand a raise in the price of their breakfast jam.

If the Ohio Republicans want Sam Parker, by all means they should have him. Nothing is too good for Ohio.

"Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "are you payin' attention till the trusts?" "I am that," "Do you think they're goin' to swallow up the country?" "I had me suspicions. But I've been lookin' at the man. There's a watermelon in Georgia, an' peaches in New Jersey, an' California peaches on the Pacific Coast, not to mention the mineral products, such as coal, iron, copper, lead, an' prairie dogs. An' I've concluded that any man trust that tries to swallow the entire outfit is in line for war of the biggest attacks by indigestion on record."—Washington Star.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1835.
Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
89 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOK CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR:
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiatua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Cigar Company.
The Waiatua Sugar Mill Company.
The Waiatua Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Rostan, Robert, Velpeau, and others, combines all
the elements to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
done to the kidneys, pains in the back, and
stiffness of the limbs, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood,
eczema, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenic, etc., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
overwork, worry, overeating, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
chemists and druggists throughout the world.
Sole in England, St. Paul, and St. Ed. In order to
secure state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) attached to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection with the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

KIHEI PLAN IS ADOPTED

The Stockholders
of Haiku and
Paia Wait.

By the unanimous vote of a large
majority of the stockholders of the Ki-
hei Plantation Co., at a meeting held
in Alexander & Baldwin's offices yester-
day, the plan to place the company
upon a new and substantial footing was
adopted.

Meetings of stockholders of Haiku
and Paia plantations, which are neces-
sary parties to the scheme, were held
afterward to consider the same subject.
They, however, wished time to investi-
gate further and adjourned until the
21st inst.

It is proposed in the plan that Kihei
sell the 5000 acres of its lands that
lie above the 450-foot level, also its wa-
ter rights in Koolau, for \$450,000 in
cash. The water privilege consists of
two-ninths of the water to be carried
in the Koolau ditch now under con-
struction. Five companies are to be in-
corporated to become the purchasers
of the land and water mentioned and
these, together with Haiku and Paia,
are to agree to sell to Kihei, for a term
of forty-five years, all of their surplus
waters at the rate of \$5 a million gal-
lons.

The corporations to be formed are
named respectively the Kailalulu, the
Pulehu, the Kula, the Makawao and
the Kailua plantation companies, limited,
and each is to contribute \$90,000 to
the purchase fund while acquiring
3000 acres of the land, which is the
limit allowed to corporations under the
Organic Act. Their capital stock will
be held by individuals, most, if not all
of whom, are connected with Alexander
& Baldwin.

First, the money will be applied to
the redemption of the \$350,000 of Kihei
bonds that have been sold and, second-
ly, to repay the advances made by
Alexander & Baldwin, amounting to
date to about \$100,000 net.

The arrangement will leave Kihei
with about 4,500 acres of land below
the 450-foot level, capable of being ir-
rigated by its present pumping plants
and its other sources of water, includ-
ing its right for forty-five years to the
surplus water from the seven cor-
porations with which it makes con-
tracts, this right including three reser-
voir sites reserved out of the land sold,
aggregating an area of about fifty-four
acres, and capable of providing reser-
voir capacity for about 125,000,000 gal-
lons.

TESTA EXCUSED AS THE WHOLE CHEESE

F. J. Testa, proprietor of the Independent,
took occasion of a wait for
attorneys yesterday afternoon to ask
if it was competent for a juror to be
excused from service as such.

Judge De Bolt inquired why he had
not taken the opportunity offered in
the forenoon. Mr. Testa replied:

"I did not hear the opportunity. It
was as hot as an oven in there and I
stayed outside."

"Well, it is pretty hot in here now,"
the court rejoined.

"No. At least I do not feel hot, but
I would like to be excused."

"On what ground?" was asked the
juror.

"Because I am an active newspaper
man," the reply came.

"You think that your inside knowl-
edge of matters as a newspaper man
would disqualify you as a juror?"

"Yes, your Honor," the Independent
man answered, "and not only that, but
I am the whole cheese on my paper."

"That being the case," Judge De
Bolt smilingly ruled, "especially your
being the whole cheese," the court will
excuse you, Mr. Testa."

SECOND PRIZE.

Supports Some Nominations and
Leaves Others Open.

The Republican club of the second
precinct of the Fourth District at last
meeting agreed, without ignoring other
precincts, to the proposal of having
two delegates from each precinct act
as a joint committee on organization.

J. W. Pratt was endorsed as the
only Republican candidate out for
County Assessor, and A. M. Brown as
in the same relation to the office of
County Sheriff. Wm. T. Rawlins was
endorsed for County Attorney, and E.
E. Murray for County Clerk.

Choice for Auditor was not made but
left to the club delegation, on account
of there being two candidates offering
themselves from that precinct—C. M.
White and A. J. Campbell—both of
whom made speeches indicative of
friendly though earnest rivalry.

The matter of Supervisors was also
left to the delegation for a similar
reason, as A. Hocking, W. H. Hoogs,
and John Ounderkirk are all out from
that precinct.

A MISNOMER.

A very pompous woman attempted to
leave a car while it was in motion, and
the little conductor stopped her with
the usual—

"Wait until the c-a-a-r stops,
laddy."

"Don't address me as 'laddy,' sir!"
she said haughtily.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but we
are all liable to make mistakes," was
the immediate reply.—July Lippincott's.

HAWAII'S HAIRCUTS

How the Art Was Prac-
ticed in Old
Times.

Hair-cutting in Hawaii in ancient
times was as much an art as nowadays.
The methods and instruments, however,



have undergone many modifications
since the time when the earliest Hawa-
ian barbers were probably looked upon
as tonsorial artists, and perhaps, torturers.
It was not the custom of the
men, before the coming of the
whites, to permit the hair to grow in
barbaric abandon. There were styles
in the cut of the hair in those days,
and any man, who wished to appear to
advantage before the women folk, kept
in close communion with the modes.

In those days iron and steel, and in
fact, any kind of metal, were unheard
of in Hawaii, and the wonder is that
the barbers succeeded at all in their
profession. First of all, the native
barber went out to sea, and killed, a
shark. He then extracted the molars
of the selachian, selected the best one,
and tied it to a piece of wood, made some
show of putting an edge upon it, and
then went to work. This was termed
the "hair-cutting tooth" (naho ako
lauoho). The candidate squatted on
the ground, generally close to a tree,
and the barber gathered up a handful
of hair, doubled it over the shark's
tooth, pushed the instrument forward
quickly, and the sheaf of hair was severed.
Thus the operation went on.
But no barber of ancient Hawaii put
out a sign "Painless Hair-Cutting," for



the operation was attended with a de-
gree of pain which caused the candi-
date, strong man as he was in those
days, to shrink under the torture. The
cause for the proximity of the tree
is obvious—it gave the owner of the
hair a gripping place for his hands.

Those who failed to take pleasure
in a hair-cut of this sort, had an alterna-
tive. They applied fire to their
hair, which was protected in such a
way that it burned a limited amount.

When the barber finished his task, he
supplied the customer with a looking
glass. This was generally a slab of
wood which had been thoroughly pol-
ished and blackened with a dye, then
blackened with mud, then dipped in
water, dried and again polished. When
wet again the holder could discern his
image faintly, but sufficiently to deter-
mine whether or not the cut of his hair
was satisfactory.

NOT SO BAD.

Mrs. Subbubs—Henry, Bridget broke
three of our very best plates today.
Mr. Subbubs—Heavens! Could any-
thing possibly be worse!

Mrs. Subbubs—She! It isn't as bad
as it might be. She immediately hid
the pieces, and if we can only look
pleasant and pretend we know nothing
about it, I think she'll stay.—Philadelphia Press.

KNEW HER BUSINESS.

"Is your wife a good cook?" asked
the visitor from out of town.
"Is she?" echoed the flat dweller.
"Say, you just ought to be around when
she roasts the janitor."—Chicago News.

**HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS
OF A COLD.**—Everyone must realize
the dangers attending a severe cold,
and that it is always prudent to re-
main in-doors until the danger is
passed. Many, however, do not feel
able to lose the time and will be in-
terested in knowing that a severe cold
may be broken up and all danger a-
voided by the prompt use of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. It not only
cures, but cures quickly and counter-
acts any tendency toward pneumonia.
For sale by all Dealers and Druggists.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for
Hawaii.

ONE PANEL EXHAUSTED

Excuses so Many
Talesmen Are
Needed.

With the grand jury and three trial
jury panels of twenty-six men each,
between 400 and 500 cases on the calen-
dar, about four scores defendants in
criminal cases appealed or held over
and a large array of lawyers, together
with witnesses and spectators, in at-
tendance it may be imagined there was
a jam of humanity upstairs in the
Judicial building at the opening for
actual business of the September term
of the Circuit Court of the First Judi-
cial Circuit yesterday morning.

First, Second and Third Judges De
Bolt, Gear and Robinson, respectively,
sat on the bench in the Supreme Court
room, as the largest one, for the open-
ing preliminaries.

The jury rolls were called and every
panel was diminished through excuses
granted until barely working strength
was left to any of them. Indeed, as
will be seen further along, the first
attempt to empanel a trial jury proved
a failure for lack of men after three or
four challenges.

JURORS EXCUSED.
Judge Gear, presiding at the term,
excused the following grand jurors: C.
W. Booth until Monday next, J. C.
Wells, H. S. Swinton, Chas. Lake and
A. Fernandez for the term. Wells and
Swinton were let off on account of age,
Fernandez as a minister of religion.
These excuses leave but eighteen grand
jurors.

Trial jurors excused by Judge Gear,
for various reasons, were W. C. Pea-
cock, R. A. McKeague, August Dreier,
S. B. Rose, C. P. Emerson, Lionel R.
A. Hart and Geo. Rowan. Dreier was
excused until Monday on account of
illness. Rose, if he does not leave for
the Coast by next Wednesday, is to re-
port back to the court. Hart was ex-
cused for one week. For this week
Judge Gear has but nineteen jurors on
the effective list.

Judge De Bolt excused George Fern
for one week on a doctor's certificate.
John Kamanuqu, J. H. Love, J. W.
Naukana, Ernest Renkin and F. J.
Testa. He had no choice but to excuse
C. B. Gray and Antonio Recard, ab-
sent on the other islands, and E. Row-
land and L. Tobrino, on the mainland.
Judge De Bolt has just sixteen jurors
from which to draw an acceptable
twelve for any trial this week.

Judge Robinson is left with only sev-
enteen men on his panel. James En-
right could not be found for service for
appear. A. K. Orawa and John Enos
were excused until the 21st inst. John
Markham, J. O. Luttig, A. F. Francis,
John H. Taylor, E. B. Mikalemi and
John De Briss were excused, for the
term, the last three on account of Gov-
ernment employment.

HOURS APPOINTED.

Judge De Bolt stated the hours at
which he would hold court, later issu-
ing an order covering his oral state-
ment as follows:

"Until otherwise ordered, the First
Judge of this court will hear ex parte
motions and other short matters each
morning from 9 to 9:30 o'clock, upon
previous arrangement therefor.

"At 9:30 a. m., each day (except on
Mondays of the said Judge's week at
chambers and on Saturdays), jury
trials will be taken up and continued,
to the exclusion of all other matters,
for the day.

"Recess from 12 m. to 1:30 p. m., court
adjourning at 4 p. m. for the day.
"The jury will be excused at 4 p. m.
each Friday until 9:30 a. m., Monday
following, except when it is said
Judge's week at chambers, when the
jury will be excused until 9:30 a. m.
Tuesday following.

"On Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.,
motions, demurrers and other matters,
not requiring a jury, will be heard.
"The calendar will be called from
time to time as occasion requires, of
which calling counsel will be notified
through the press and otherwise."

Judge Gear stated that the hours of
his sessions would be from 10 to 12
a. m. and 1:30 to 2 p. m. He jok-
ingly referred to Judge De Bolt as "an
early riser."

Judge Robinson announced his hours
the same as those of Judge Gear.

The grand jury and Judge Gear's
trial jurors were excused until 10
o'clock this morning.

WORK BEGINS.

Judge De Bolt ordered his panel to
appear at 1:30 the same afternoon.

At that hour he called Luika Kilina-
he va, H. R. Macfarlane et al., eject-
ment. Plaintiff was not ready to go
on with the trial and the court ordered
the complaint dismissed. Dickey
for plaintiff noted an exception.

The next case in order was set for
this morning, as another was an-
nounced ready but, when the attorneys
were gathered in court, this case was
discontinued. It was the ejectment
suit of Emma M. Nakuna va, John
Kildwell and W. C. Aehl, with Andrews
& Andrade for plaintiff and Robertson
& Wilder for defendants.

The attempt to bring on a trial at
that sitting failed, and the court ad-
journing after peremptorily ordering all
parties in interest in the following
cases to be ready for trial at 9:30 this
morning, viz: A. Harrison Mill Co.,
Ltd., vs. Waiatua Hotel Co., Ltd.; Ka-
laulaua va, Waiatua Co., and J. O.
Carter et al. trustees, vs. Lolita (w.).

Judge Robinson had his panel on
hand at 2 p. m. and started with the
ejectment case of Kapilani Estate,
Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston. The suit
was begun June 20, 1900, and is for
1 1/4 acres of land at Palikea, Honolu-
lu, and 61-100 acres at Kawanakoa,
Nuuanu. Kinney & McCannahan for
plaintiff, Castle & Withington for de-

endant. The jury panel was exhaust-
ed without twelve men being found
acceptable and Judge Robinson issued
a special venire for twelve additional
jurors returnable at 10 o'clock this
morning.

CRIMINAL CASES.

E. M. Jones, under two charges of
assault and battery, appeared before
Judge Gear under guard of two offi-
cers. Deputy Attorney General Pe-
ters, giving for a nolle prosequi in each
case, asked for the reason that both of
the prosecuting witnesses are dead.
These are his divorced wife and her
mother, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Farmer-
ter, for the murdering of whom Jones
is held for investigation by the grand
jury. The request was granted.
Bench warrants were ordered to is-
sue for Antonio Cruz and John A.
Rothwell, both charged with vagrancy,
who failed to appear.

The embarrasment case against Wm.
H. Wright, the succeeding Treasurer
of the Territory, was continued for the
term.

A. Bates, H. P. Carlton and T. Wat-
son, the three soldiers who left the
Territory under engagements to return
for trial on the charge of committing
burglary on Chief Justice Frear's
premises, Tantalus, were called and the
Deputy Attorney General asked that
their cases be continued for the pres-
ent, until some disposition of them
could be made. These, together with
the case of John Baker, bribery, were
passed over.

Judge Gear will deliver his charge to
the grand jury at 10 o'clock this morn-
ing.

ROAD AWARD APPEALED.

Gilbert Walker by his attorney in
fact, W. O. Smith, has appealed to the
Circuit Court from the award by Com-
missioner E. C. Winston, F. Wilhelm
and H. Armistage of \$1000 for land tak-
en on Hotel street for street purposes.
His claim was for \$5000 damages.

SWARMING TO SCHOOL

An Unprecedented Crush
of Applicants for
Admission.

Never before has there been so large
an attendance at the public schools of
Honolulu, on the first two days of a
term, as the incomplete returns of the
present opening show. Where exact
figures have not reached the Educa-
tion office, reports of children turned
away for want of room have been re-
ceived instead.

At Keshuanu school (Beretania
street) there were 606 pupils in at-
tendance yesterday morning, with more
than a hundred applicants for admis-
sion besides. No effort to accommo-
date these will be spared. There are
twelve rooms in the main building,
with desks for forty pupils to a room,
which gives normal accommodation for
480, and there is a cottage on the
grounds in which sixty may be com-
fortably placed. Thus, with the num-
ber already admitted, the ordinary ca-
pacity of the school is seen to be over-
taxed by sixty-six pupils.

Figures have not been sent in from
the High School, but Professor Scott
says the attendance is larger than
ever before and not all of the appli-
cants for admission can be accommo-
dated.

Kaakopua, the primary of the High
school group, was crowded yesterday,
pupils being refused all day. Kalulani
school at Palama had an attendance
of 585 pupils.

The Royal school, from which re-
ports are lacking, is housed in a tem-
porary building of six rooms, con-
structed of the material of the Ala
warehouse where it lately kept, and in
old cottages containing eight school-
rooms. It is presumed that this tem-
porary institution will not contain all
the children seeking entrance to it.
There is a loan appropriation of \$40,000
for a new Royal school house, but when
the money will be available depends
entirely upon the floating of the Ter-
ritorial bonds.

Besides the unprecedented swarming
to school which has already taken
place, large accessions are expected
within the first few weeks of children
returning tardily from visits to friends
on the other islands.

The condition of crowding the schools
described here partially is a marvel to
the educational authorities, after all
that has been published about the
exodus from the Territory of Portu-
guese and working people generally.
They cannot believe that the juvenile
population, at all events, is decreas-
ing.

DEATH OF AGED PETER MOKINA

Editor Advertiser: Allow me a space
of your paper for few lines for the
death of my beloved husband, Mr.
Peter Mokina, of Kaili-uka, Oahu, at
the residence of our nephews, Mr. and
Mrs. B. W. Kamohani, at 5:30 o'clock
a. m., Saturday, Sept. 6th.

His hour of death came to him while
he was working at the foot of the ridge
at the right side of this valley with
three of our nephews' children.
He was born at Honomanu, Maui,
A. D. 1824, and he died in the 79th year
of his age. He was a native Hawaiian
with a kind heart to all who appeared
at our home.

We were married by the Rev. H. H.
Parker in the A. D. 1851 in Kawaiahao
church, and were very happy for nine
years and eleven months before my
beloved husband left me to mourn for
him forever till the next Day of all.
I am sorrowful to say.

MRS. KEAKAHUA MOKINA.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you
sick. You suffer from headache, great
depression, indigestion, sleeplessness,
a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and
you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Well-
ington, New Zealand, says about this. He also
sends his photograph.
"I have suffered a great deal from impure
blood, especially from boils on my arms and
back. I felt weak all over and was greatly
depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
After taking only a little of it I felt better,
and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe
this medicine is the best blood-purifier and
the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla."
Be sure you get Ayer's.
Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels be-
come constipated, or when you are bilious or
have sick headache. They cure quickly.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Hollister's Roach Food

KILLS COCKROACHES

25c

TRY IT

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
FORT STREET.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE

Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Killy St., Boston,
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

MOANA HOTEL...

WAIKIKI
BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

Purifying the Bar.

The permanent disbarment of Attor-
neys Humphreys and Davis and the
suspension of Attorney Thompson came
as a surprise to most of the commu-
nity; but disloyalty to clients and
blackmail are not to be winked at, and
the court has done a great and lasting
service not only to the bar, but as
well to every man under its jurisdic-
tion by declaring with no uncertain
voice that the bar shall be as true and
as just as justice demands that the
bench shall be.—The Friend.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.—Mr.
G. S. Purton, a resident of Kyneton,
Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time
ago I was attacked with severe pains
and stiffness in my legs, which affect-
ed me so that I could scarcely walk,
when I was recommended to try a bot-
tle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our



THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.
In re: Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.
Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 28th day of September, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KAPOKAI,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu, July 11th, 1903
2518-Sept. 25th.

FORECLOSURES.

LUIS VASCONCELLOS

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Luis Vasconcellos to George Clark, dated January 10, A. D. 1898, recorded Liber 179, pages 42, 43, 44 and 45, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 27, 1903.
WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
Assignee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. A lot containing 3.75 acres, situated in Kapalaalaea, in North Kona, being a portion of the premises covered by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3019 to Kaalipulu (w), conveyed to said Mortgagee by Deed of David Simons, recorded in Liber 172, page 465.
2. A lot of 4 acres in Kahului I, in said North Kona, being a portion of the premises covered by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 983 to Kipapa, and conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of Paulo.
3. A lot of 3.75 acres, in said Kapalaalaea, being the premises set forth in Royal Patent No. 378, Kuleana 10, 642, conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, recorded in Liber 177, page 65.

Also the following described leases and personal property, to-wit:

1. Lease from Paulo, recorded in Liber 161, page 409, for 30 years.
2. Lease from M. Andre of all the coffee and orange trees upon the land of Moeauoa, in said North Kona.
3. Lease from the Estate of Akana of certain coffee lands therein mentioned, in said North Kona.
4. Another lease from the said Estate for other coffee lands at \$15.00 per annum.
5. Any other leases held by said Mortgagee as a part of his property in said North Kona.
6. One wagon, 12 mules, all horses, cattle, swine, poultry and other live-stock owned or controlled by said Mortgagee in said North Kona.
7. All buildings of whatsoever nature upon any of said premises, either freehold or leasehold.

AND also all of the crops now standing upon the said premises, and all crops to be grown hereafter, together with the proceeds thereof, and also all improvements, live-stock, new leases or renewals of old leases, and also all of the rents, issues and profits of any of the premises above set forth.

T. J. McLAUGHLIN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLAUGHLIN, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Assignee, dated August 22, 1899, and

recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 126, on pages 4-416, notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$233.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Saturday the 10th day of October, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 4 and 5 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 40,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

J. M. KEALOHA

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Kealoaha as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 127-128, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$116.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 2 in Block 12, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

THOMAS J. HAYSELDEN

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Thomas J. Hayseelden as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 15, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 128-129, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$126.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 19, in Block 14, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 11,650 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

J. M. CAMARA JR.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Camara, Jr., Trustee, as Mortgagee, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 128-129, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$104.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 11 in Block 8, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 11,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Yick Leong as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 122-123, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$124.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 8 in Block 4 and Lot 3 in Block 13 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 31,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Din Sing as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 1-2, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$122.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 3 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 29,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by How Chong and Chong Dow, as Mortgagees, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 127-127, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq.,

notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$130.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 3 in Block 8, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 11,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

CHUNG SEE

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Chung See as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 121 pages 15-16, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171 page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$146.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 11 in Block 4 and Lot 3 in Block 13 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 31,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

C. DIN SING

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Din Sing as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 1-2, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$122.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 3 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 29,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

H. M. KAAUKAI

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by H. M. Kaaukai as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 23, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 132 pages 27-28, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171 page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$187 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 1, Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 30,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2518-Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

THE DEVIL AND THE GIRLS

A Moral Lesson From a Newspaper's Editor.

The following article is taken from the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, while it was intended as a rebuke to evil practices in that city, it is so applicable to conditions in many places that it is worthy of more than a passing notice. The Gazette says:

"The mothers of this town have a lesson—but it does not seem to be doing them any good. There are as many girls gadding around to getting their mail from private boxes in the postoffice as there were. Two years ago the Gazette went after mothers for neglecting their daughters and the result was that a half-dozen private mail boxes were discontinued and a lot of little girls who were the habit of gadding too much were